

Pembrokeshire

Parishes, Places & People

Cilgarren Hundred

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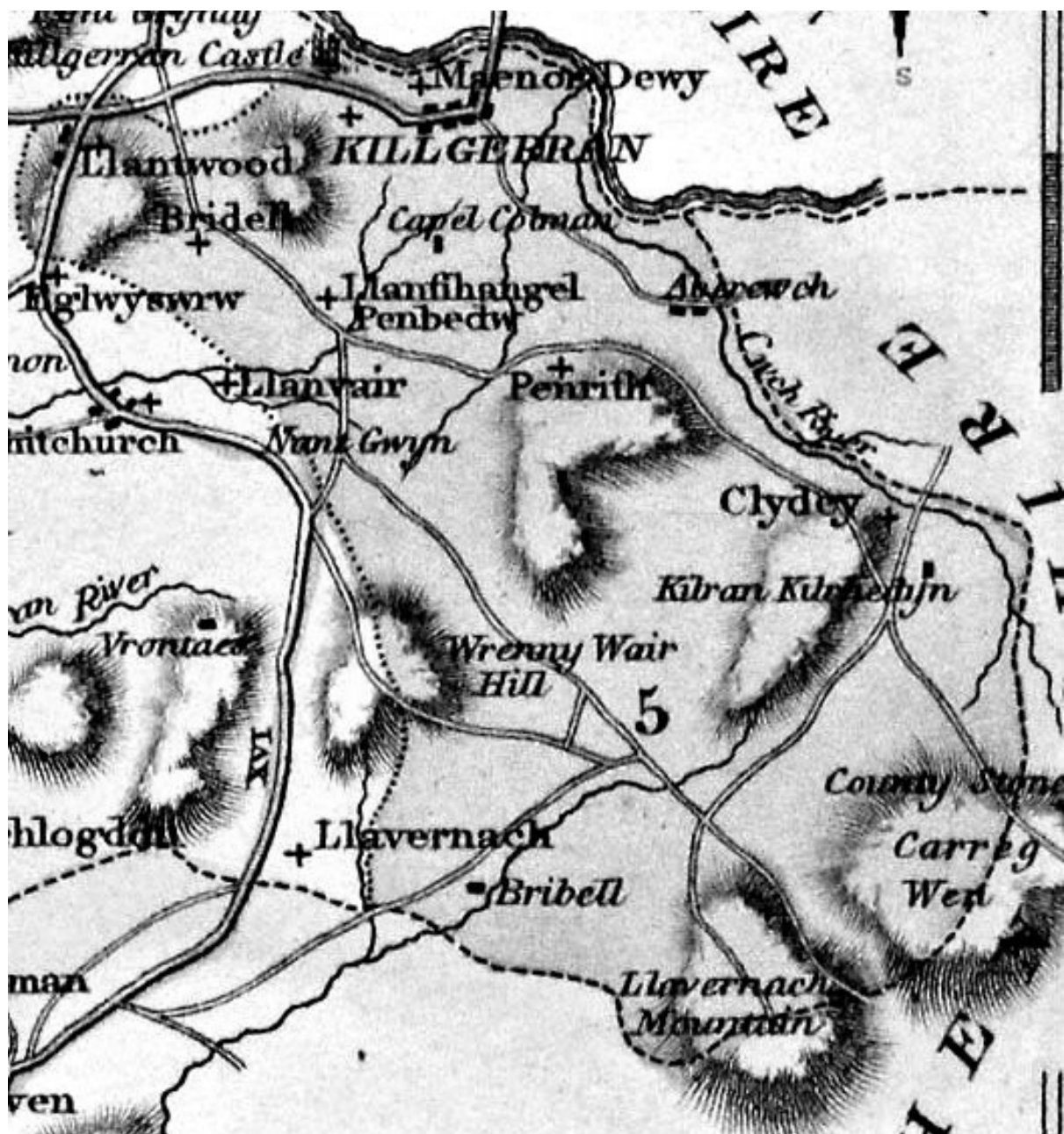


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1847 State of Education in Wales Kilgerran Hundred

The district includes the north east corner of the county. There are fair schools in Manordieifi and Kilgerran in the upper part of it by the Rteifi where there are several resident proprietors who maintain the two schools. But, out of nine parishes in the hundred containing a population of 5211, no less than 5 parishes containing a population of 2458, are without a resident clergyman;and four parishes containing a population of 2115 are without either a day school or a resident clrgyman. It will be noted that one of these doubly destitute parishes Cyydey contains a population of 1269 souls

Bridell Briddell

1839 Bridell Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

Bridell (Briddell) , a parish, in the union of Cardigan, partly in the hundred of Kemmes, but principally in that of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2½ miles (S.) from Cardigan; containing 404 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Cardigan to Narberth, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Kîlgerran, on the south by Llanvair-Nantyn, on the east by Manerdivy, and on the west by the parish of Llantyd. It comprises by admeasurement 3000 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 1850 pasture, 100 meadow, and 50 woodland. The surface is beautifully undulated, and ornamented in various parts with plantations of larch and fir, interspersed with oak, ash, and sycamore trees: there are some inconsiderable brooks, the principal being that called Pille, which bounds the parish. The soil is loamy with small patches of clay, and the lands are in some parts very well adapted to tillage. There are numerous stone-quarries, the produce of which is used by the farmers for buildings and fences; also a corn-mill, and a carding machine. The gentlemen's seats are, Tŷgwyn, and Plâs-y-Briddell: most of the farmhouses are of modern erection. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Freeholders of the parish: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small ancient structure, beautifully situated, and embosomed among trees, whose luxuriant foliage almost conceals it from the view; it contains twelve or thirteen pews, with several benches for the poor. In the churchyard stands an ancient cross, of the kind called St. Catherine's, supported on a plain shaft about nine feet high, but the inscription has been obliterated by time. There is a place of worship for dissenters, with a Sunday school held in it. John Jones, of Pantyderri, in 1729 left a sum of 20s. to the poor, but the bequest is unproductive.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*

described **Bridell** like this:

BRIDELL, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; near the river Teifi and the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway, 3 miles S by E of Cardigan. Post Town, Cardigan. Acres, 2,179. Real property, £1,659. Pop., 326. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £110. Patron, the Freeholders of the parish. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and a St. Catherine's cross is in the churchyard. There is a dissenting chapel.

1913 South Wales by Wade 1913.

Bridell a parish in Pembrokeshire 2 miles SW of Cilgerran. In the churchyard is preserved an Ogham Stone. Tiny Church St. Davids - rebuilt 1886.

Ogham stone - 7ft high in churchyard - 5th C - NETTASAGRU MAQI MUCOI BRECI (Nettasagrus son of the descendant of Brecos). The person buried here was a son of a kinsman of

Brychan Brycheiniog, founder of Brecon; incised cross and circle believed added later.

**Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments Pub 1923 -The Parish Church
Dedicated to St David.**

The church was practically rebuilt in the year 1886 doubtless on the early foundations. It consists of nave, chancel, north porch and bell cote above the western gable. A portion of the earlier west wall was retained, and strengthened externally by a buttress. The font is a plain square bowl, 18in outer and 14in inner measurements; it stands on a circular shaft and square base, and has a total height of 27in. It is devoid of ornamental detail, but is without doubt of the Norman period. Visited 3rd August 1914

EXTERIOR – Mediaeval origins, rebuilt 1812 and again 1886-7 by H. Prothero of Middleton, Prothero and Philott, of Cheltenham. Small and low, in rubble stone with Doultong stone dressings and slate roofs. Nave and chancel with bellcote and 1887 N porch and N vestry. Coped shouldered gables. W end big centre buttress with 1887 moulded plinth and coping, and gabled bellcote with two arched openings. N porch with copied gable, Tudor arched entry and 1887 plaque. One nave 3-light flat-headed Perpendicular style window. Nave S has two similar 4-light windows, and chancel S one similar 3-light. Chancel has 2-light E window, flat-headed with ornate reticulated tracery, and N vestry. Two slate plaques inset into the S walls, one of 1815, the other of 1808.

INTERIOR – C20 roughcast cladding, plain chancel arch. Plain wishbone-truss roofs, reused from previous church. Fittings all of 1887 including pews, panelled oak pulpit, tiled floors with encaustic tiles in chancel, two high-backed chancel stalls given by the architect, H. Prothero, and lectern. Medieval square font with bead moulding to angles, the lower corners slightly rounded. Circular short shaft. No stained glass.

The church before restoration had 2 pointed Georgian sashes on S side, the big W buttress and the bellcote, and was said to have been rebuilt only 80 years before. The restoration plan proposed retaining the walls, W front, base of the buttress externally, the base of the chancel arch, and the font, and re-using the roof trusses. The contractors were Griffiths and Thomas of Cilgerran.

There were said to be two bells here in 1926 and the church contained 77 sittings.



Church Plate of Pembrokeshire.

Bridell (St. David).' — This Church was restored in 1887. There is in present use a Chalice which is a good example of the Commonwealth period. It carries a plain square- shaped bowl which rests on a baluster stem; it measures 6 in. in height, and is hall-marked 1655 ; the maker's mark is the letter M with mullet or pellet beneath in a heart-shaped shield. A Chalice and Paten cover at St. Martin's, Leicester

(1662), a Credence Paten at St. John's, Cardiff (1662), and a plain Tankard belonging to the Fishmongers' Company (1666), are apparently by the same maker.

The following inscription is rudely stippled round the lip of the bowl, " I.G. L.H. Bridell 1687." They are probably the initials of the then Churchwardens. The bowl measures 3 in. in diameter ; depth, 3 in.; weight, 8 oz. 6 dwts

A pewter Plate bearing no marks, 8 in. in diameter.

There is also a small electro-plated Paten.

Inscribed Stone

To the south side of the churchyard is an erect pointed stone 7ft in height, with an inscription in Ogam which read NETTASAGRI MAQI MVCOI BRECI. On the broad face of the cross is a small equal armed cross within a circle. There are small hollows at the intersection of the arms which according to Mr Romilly Allen "give the character to the cross" Visited 3rd Aug 1914.

Nettasagrus Stone, Bridell

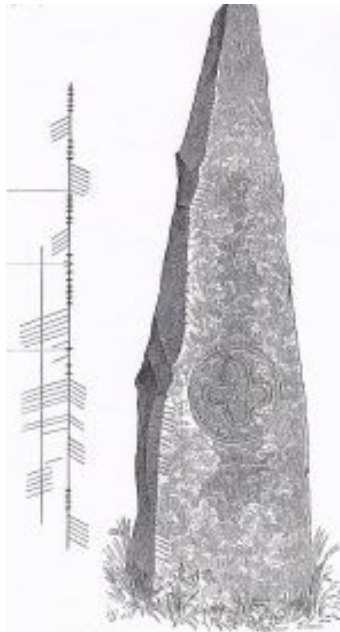
The Nettasagrus stone is a monolith 2.2m high, bears the following inscription:

NETTASAGRU MAQI MUCOI
BRECI ((the stone) of Nattasagrus
son of the descendant of Brecos),
It also bears an inscribed, ringed
cross.

The inscription is thought to be 5-
6th century and the cross 9th
century.

The monument is set in St David's
churchyard, Bridell. J.Wiles

27.02.02



1994 Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter.

Little apart from the west wall and font survived the restoration of 1886.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This living is a rectory, the patrons of which are the freeholders of the parish.

Brydell. Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione diversorum patronorum ibidem unde Griffinus Willm est rector valet communibus annis £9 Inde decima 18s.- (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading of Livings discharged: Bre-dellorth alias Bridell alias Brydell R. (St. David). The freeholders of the Parish. Clear yearly value, £32. King's Books, £9. (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

On 7 April, 1886, the Board Schoolroom was licensed for divine service during the restoration of the parish church the faculty for the restoration being issued on 2 May following. On 8 Aug., 1887, a piece of ground added to the churchyard was consecrated

BRIDELL, St. David (1886-1887) Grant Reason: Enlargement Outcome: Approved

Firms MIDDLETON (J. H.), PROTHERO (H.) & PHILLOTT (G.) (Architects)

Professionals MIDDLETON, John Henry: b. 1846 - d. 1896 of London PHILLOTT, George Henry: b. c.1851 - d. 1926 of Cheltenham PROTHERO, Henry Allen: b. 1848 - d. 1906 of Cheltenham

Grant for new vestry, rebuilding of porch, new windows, reseating and general repairs

Clergy

Provand, Edwardum	1662	Rector
Lloyd, Thomas	1669	Rector
Lloyd, Thomam	1669	Rector
Davies, David	1671	Curate
Davies, Davidem	1672	Rector
Evans, Johannes	1687	Rector
Evans, Johes	1687	Rector
Evans, Johannes	1692	Rector
Jenkins, David	1692	Curate
Evans, Johannes	1714	Rector
Evans, Johannes	1719	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Parry, David	1719	Rector
Parry, David	1720	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Phillips, Georgius	1720	Rector
Morris, Richardus	1722	Curate
Probert, William	1735	Rector
Phillips, George	1735	Vac (<i>resignation</i>) Rector
Phillips, George	1735	(<i>Resignation</i>) Rector
LLoyd Harries , James	1780	Rector
Lloyd Harries ,	1780	Rector
Probert , William	1780	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Evans , Joseph	1784	Curate
Evans , John	1784	Curate
Evans , John	1795	Curate

Harries , James	1804	Rector
Lloyd Harries , James	1812	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Morgan , Thomas	1812	Rector
Morgan , Thomas	1813	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Owen , Sampson	1813	Rector
Owen , James	1829	Curate

1851 Bridell Parish Church William Thomas, Informant

1929 St David Incumbent and Curates; T T Davies

Nonconformist Chapels:

Penbryn, in village of Pen-y-bryn [Baptists, 1819] Built 1818, present chapel built 1869 Still open
1998 ---1851 Maurice Evans, Baptist Minister

Education

There was a suggestion that in 1830 there was a school in the Baptist chapel at Pen-y-Bryn

1847 State of Education in Wales

This parish has no resident clergyman, it is an agricultural parish where labourers receive 6d per day with food or 1s a day on their own finding. The moral character is reported as good according to Rev J F George the Rector of Park-y-trap Cardigan. There are no resident proprietors and only one farmer paying more than £100 rent per annum. The population for the most part cannot read or write and it is estimated that 68 children in the parish have no schooling

The Board School for the district was built in 1879 and opened 1880. It was licensed for religious services in 1886 during the period that the Church was restored.

It closed on 4th April 1968 .

On 21st June 1968 the former school was advertised for sale. The building was then converted into a private house.

Bridell Names for Jottings

Hartley **Milham** 1872 Bridell Cardigan County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire .

ap Thomas Thomas 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beavan Thomas 1670 Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen David 1670 Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Gwyn Llyan 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David James 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Jevan 1592 July 14 Clerk Parson Of Bridell

Haverfordwest **Owen George Stepneth Albane** and **ap Rees John** To **Vaghan Robert Garnons John** and **Philipps Owen** Of Penbedo Gentle Men **Ap Richard Thomas** Clerk Parson Of Penbedo **David Jevan** Clerk Parson Of Bridell and **Owen George** Clerk Parson of Whitchurche A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at St Migan's Well *Bronwydd MS 3 f85*

David Thomas 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 taylor Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George David 1811 26 March Bridell, Farmer Offence Forcible entry and ejectment, Bridell, Prosecutor **Hassall Thomas** esq, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Griffinus Willm 1543 est rector Bridell— *Valor Eccl.*

Griffiths Thomas 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwyn Thomas 1670 Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwynn William	1670	Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Hughes John	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
James Thomas	1670	Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkins John	1670	smith Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkins Morice	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jevan David <i>Haverfordwest.</i>	1592 July 14	Clerk Parson of Bridell	<i>Bronwydd MS 3 f 85</i>
John David	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John Jones <i>Lewis1834.</i>	1729	Pantyderri Bridell	<i>Topographical Dictionary of Wales S</i>
Jones Thomas	1670	Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis George	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lloyd Hugh	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Marsh Anne	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Morgan Thomas	1670	Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Morgan Thomas	1670	.Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

Morice Howell 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morice Thomas Bevan 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morice Thomas 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morris John 1815 14 October --- **Thomas, Morris** Bridell Butcher
Charged with Murder of **John Morris** by stabbing him with a knife. Cardigan Cardigan
Prosecutor **Lloyd John** Verdict No prosecution - fled. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris Thomas 1771 22 August Bridell Yeoman Offence Assault. *Cilgerran*
Prosecutor **George David** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris Thomas 1815 14 October Bridell Butcher Offence Murder of **John Morris** by stabbing him with a knife, Cardigan Prosecutor **Lloyd John** Verdict No prosecution - fled, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Pilmoore Alice 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Prooand? Edward 1663? Mar 14 Bridell co Pembroke Clk M A Rector of Bridell
vice Louis Gwyn clk deceased (13 Chas II p 1 No 449) *Ecclesiastical appointments*
Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886

Richard Hugh 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Morice 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert David 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morgan 1670 Bridell P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morice 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 1670 Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Owen 1670 Bridell h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Thomas 1670 Bridell h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mining

Bridell

Un-named Mine Exact location not known; copper and gold working, active in 1865, probably located near Ty gwyn.

Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments Pub. 1923 Sites of Interest

Castell Cwmffrwd

On the left bank of the river Piliau about 500 yds south of Gwnlwn farm house are the slight remains of what was apparently a circular enclosure. A short length of the western bank, much ploughed down, is all that survives. There are no appearances of a ditch – Visited 4th August 1914

Castell;Cwmbettws Defended Enclosure, Bridell

An earthwork enclosure, of uncertain date, formed from the tip of a west-facing spur, set between two stream valleys: a roughly oval area, about 22-26m east-west by 22m, tapering to the west, is defined by a ditch cutting across the ridge against rising ground on the east & elsewhere by degraded earthwork banks, set about the levelled interior. RCAHMW J.Wiles 22.03.05

Y Gaer

In Arch Camb 1872 p 358 is a reference to “rhe remains of some earthworks known as Y Gaer which may be seen a short distance from Rencestyll near Y felin freuan” The original 1in Ord map marks an earthwork at this spot, but the modern 6in sheet gives no indication of an antiquity, although the names “Gaer” and “Gaer Wood” are found in the immediate neighbourhood. The

earthwork is a small almost square enclosure; the north western side has a sharp fall to the little river Piliau, which runs at the bottom of a deep ravine. The south western bank has disappeared entirely. And the south eastern and north eastern banks barely rise above the surrounding level. The eastern angle is well defined. The length of the respective sides would appear to have been about 120ft. The ditch has altogether vanished. The enclosure is called "Parc bach hen gaer" --Visited 3rd August 1914.

Parc pen cestyll

On a field of this name directly west of the parish church, on which stands Pen cestyll cottage "there were discovered some years ago a considerable number of interments, each in a kind of cistfaen" (Arch Camb 1860 p 317 ; 1872 p358)

About the year 1885 when the gravel pit in this field was being worked. Mr Joseph Williams of Fenin ganol farm, saw what he described as "several stone lined graves about 2ft below the surface. There were no signs of any interment in the" The stones were removed, and no traces of the graves are now visible. -Visited 4th August 1914.

Quern. In the year 1866 a portion of the upper stone of a quern was discovered in the field behind the present house of Penrallt Hywell – It is circular in form about 18in in diameter. It tapers gently from the base. Height 8in. At the side is the hole for the handle (Hist Cilgerran p145)

Ffynnon Llawddog

"A farm called Ffynnon Lawddog in the parish of Bridell and on the confines of this[Cilgerran], which derives its name from a well on the land, which , for some reason or other, in very remote times was considered to be under the invocation of our saint. But I am not aware that any healing or miraculous powers have ever been attributed to its waters. At any rate no tradition to that effect has been handed down to the present age" (*Phillips, History of Cilgerran 1867 p51*)

Capel Colman

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis 1849.

CAPEL-COLMAN, otherwise, LLANGOLMAN, a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, hundred of Knlgeran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (SW. by W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 142 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Newcastle-Emlyn to Narberth; and is bounded on the north by Llanvihangel-Penbedw, on the south by Penrith and Clydey, on the east by Cardiganshire, and on the west by Eglwyswrw and Llanvair-Nantgwyn. It comprises about 750 acres, of which sixty are woodland, and the remainder nearly equally divided between arable and pasture: the surface is undulated, and the scenery, embracing wood and water, picturesque and beautiful; the soil is dry, and the chief produce, corn, butter, and cheese. A rivulet, called the Dylas, runs through the parish.

Knlwendeg, the seat of Miss Jones, (see Orielson/Monkton) an elegant mansion, erected within the last seventy years, is ornamented with a receding portico in good taste, and occupies the centre of an extensive demesne, beautifully laid out in plantations and pleasure-grounds, to which are entrances by two handsome lodges, more recently built; the lawn in front of the house embraces a view of some of the finest scenery in the county, including the luxuriant woods around Fynnonau. Miss Jones, and her brother, the Rev. John Jones, are the principal landed proprietors, and Pryse Pryse, Esq. is lord of the manor.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £72: the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Jones. The church, dedicated to St. Colman, from whom the parish takes its name, is a small neat edifice, erected in 1835, partly by rription, and partly by a rate on the inhabitants; it is forty feet in length and twenty-two in breadth, and has a large gallery.



Capel Colman St Colman 1834

CAPEL COLMAN, St. Colman Parish of CAPEL COLMAN, St. David's diocese (1834-1835)

Grant Reason: Rebuild Outcome: Approved Professionals Daniel DAVIES (Architect)

RCAM 1925 - Church built 18c restored 1895.

The church was built about the end of the 18th century and restored in 1895. it contains no features of interest or antiquity, unless perhaps the plain circular font be excepted ; but as this object is thickly covered with paint, the means of of fixing itxs period have been obscured. -Visited 18th August 1915. An earlier church would appear to have been practically abandoned prior to the year 1721 according to A view of the stae of Religion in the Dicese of St David in the beginning of the 18th Century written by Rev Dr Erasmus Saunders [Prebndary of St David's Cathedral.

RCAHMW

The church of St. Colman, a grade II listed medieval church is situated to the east of Boncath. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance on 11th Sept. 2007 by RCAHMW.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This living is now a perpetual curacy held in plurality with Llanfihangel Penbedw. It was formerly a chapelry, and so far as can be judged, was from 1394 to 1497 held with the chapel of Cilvowir, in the parish of Manordeifi; at all events the only references during that period to Capel Colman, or Llangolman, as it was then called, show that the custos or incumbent of the one chapel also held the other.

The *Valor Eccl.* makes no mention of this benefice, although it gives particulars of the chapel of Kileveweir. In 1594 Capel Colman was in the hands of the Queen, but about that period it seems to have been, at all events temporarily abandoned - *Owen's Pem., Pt. 2, p. 297.*

That the chapel was abandoned prior to 1721, so far as religious services were concerned, is plainly shown by the following extract: "here are some churches that are totally neglected, and that very rarely, if at all, have any service performed in them and which, if they are not converted into barns and stables, which is the case of many churches in England as well as Wales, do only serve for the solitary habitations of owles and jackdavr's; such are St. Daniels, Castelharn, Kilvawyr, Mounton,

Capel Colman, and others in Pembrokeshire." *View of State of Religion in the Diocese of St. Davids by E[rasmus] Saunders*, D.D., published in 1721.

The tithes and ancient endowments of Capel Colman were presumably all seized by the Crown, but the church has gradually been re-endowed during the last two hundred years.

On 18th January 1895, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of this church.

Clergy

Jones , David	1771		Curate
Thomas , Josiah	1772		Perpetual Curate
Morgan , Evan	1772	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate
Jones , David	1772	Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate

1929 St Colman & St Michael (Llanfihangel Penbedw) Incumbent and Curates; M J Marsden

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire –J T Evans 1905

Capil Colman (S. Colman). A Service of plated metal. Chalice, Credence Paten, ; Paten, tankard-shaped Flagon. All these pieces bear the following inscription "Capel Colman 1877." Nothing is known of the old plate.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Ind chapel, Fachendre / Boncath open Dec 2006

1847 State of Education In Wales

Capel Colman has no residential clergy , no landed proprietor nor farmer paying above £100 in rent.

It is an agricultural area with labourers receiving 6s per week on their own finding. The moral character is regarded as good and for the most part the people can read and write but the Rev William James ,Perpetual Curate for Capel Colman who lived in Cardigan did not know how many children were in need of education.

Capel Colmon (Llangolman) names for Jottings

Jones ? 1849 Miss of Kîlwendeg Capel Colman brother the Rev **John Jones** A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* S Lewis .

Pryse Pryse 1839 Esq of Gogerddan Cardigan held by Crown grant Cilgarren Castle lord of the manor of Capel Colman A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839 S Lewis.
Llangolman names for Jottings

Lewis Stephen 1721 Esq of Llangolman *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

ap John John 1670 Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

ap John John 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Hugh 1786 clerk Llangolman *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Crowther William 1765 curate Llangolman Acc to *Pembrokeshire parsons.*

David Anne 1773 13 July 1773 Alias **Anne Saunders** Llangolman Married
Offence Assault Llangolman Prosecutor **Thomas David** Verdict No true bill ***Before the***
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

David Evan 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Josiah Llangolman Labourer Offence Nuisance - obstructing road by erecting a
hedge and ditch Cilymaenllwyd Carmarthen Verdict Quashed ***Before the Pembrokeshire***
Courts 1730-1830

David Llewhwlin 1670 Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Morgan 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas William 1670 Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David William 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Thomas 1789 22 July Narberth Gent Offence Libel - insinuating that **Griffiths**
Stephen Llangolman esq **Roch Nicholas** Cosheston esq and **Phelps George** Milford Haven esq had
acted illegally in the execution of their offices as commissioners for enclosing land Narberth
Prosecutor **Philipps Sir Richard Baron Milford** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Evan James 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffiths David Rees 1670 Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffiths Roger 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry Thomas 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James John 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Thomas 1670 Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Thomas 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Humphrey 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John James 1670 Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John	Lewis	1670	Llangolman H Kemes Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Morgan	1670	Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Rees	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Thomas	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Thomas	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jones	Thomas	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis	Daniel	1801 March 1	Llangolman Labourer Offence Theft of sheep belonging to prosecutor and Nicholas John . Prisoner aged 59 Llangolman Prosecutor Rees,Stephen Llangolman, farmer <i>Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830</i>	
Lewis	David	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lewis	Stephen	1721	Esq of Llangolman	<i>High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire</i>
Lloyd	James	1670	Llangolman h8 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Lloyd	Jenkin	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan	Morice	1670	Llangolman h3 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morice	James David	1670	Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees	James	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees	Jennett	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees	Llewhelin	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Rees	Margarett	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	David	1670	Llangolman h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	David	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Evan	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	John	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	John	1670	Llangolman P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Thomas	Morice	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
William	Thomas	1670	Llangolman h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

Sites of Interest**Maen Colman**

In the year 1861 this stone was described as being “in a hedgerow about 100 yds south from the tower of the new church of Capel Colman”(*Arch Camb III, vii 209*) It must have been removed thence a few years later , for it is said by Westwood (*Lapid Walliae 120*) to be used as agate post between 100 and 200yds from the parish church. It has since been placed in the parish church. It has a present height of 57 in and a width of 24 in. The cross may date from the 9th or 10th century; its form should be compared with



that upon one of the stones at Clydai, and the fragment at St Dogmaels. The plain cross incised on the back of the stone, which hitherto seems to have been dismissed without seems to have dismissed

without comment, is also found upon the Clydai stone --Visited 18th August 1915.

Finds – Bronze Celt.

A flanged and looped bronze cely 5in in length entirely covered with a deep green patina was found in the year 1916 during the ploughing of a field called Parc Maen on the farm of Llwynbedw, probably (from the field name) the original site of Maen Colman. Now in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society RCAM 1923.

Cilgerran

Cilgerran is a small town in Pembrokeshire, on the River Teifi and near the site of Cilgerran Castle, built in 1100. The castle is thought to have been captured by Owen Glyndwr in 1405. It is probably one of the most picturesque castles in Wales and has been painted by many artists including Joseph Mallord William Turner.

The town is first mentioned in 1204 from when it was the administrative centre for a lordship until the 16th century. Although the town remained small it was considered one of the main market centres in Pembrokeshire in the 17th century. The churchyard of St Llawddog contains a megalithic standing stone or Ogham stone upon which Ogham writing can still be seen. Annual coracle races, started in 1950, attract competitors from all over the world. RCAHMW, 2009.

Fenton 1810

All of a sudden the ruined pride of Cilgerran Castle rises gradually to view over a fine foreground of two projecting capes, well wooded, doubling each other till at last it opens to one of the grandest scenes I ever beheld. Numberless petty circumstances all contributory to the general effect of the view, such as cottages, lime kilns, coracles and other inferior ingredients are everywhere happily scattered, but are lost or overlooked in the contemplation of the principal object, the castle.

The castle occupies one of those projecting points, which the hill on that side is broken into (and here almost insulated) by deep gullies, fretted by mountain torrents forcing their way to the Teivy, and consists of several bastions of different forms, and different degrees of preservation, connected by curtains of various lengths and directions, accommodated to the shape of the foundation rock it

rests upon, which is of the slaty kind, of very considerable height, and rising almost perpendicularly from the bed of the river.

Quitting the barge we ascended by a winding path up the hill on the west side of the ruins, till we arrived at the entrance fronting the village of Cilgerran. I had one another ballium or ward flanked with bastions, whose foundation line may be now clearly traced, though the superstructure has been removed. The inner ward is of great extent, and involving the keep and all the state apartments, and is much more uniform and entire than from the dilapidated state of the external you have reason to expect. The surrounding avenues leading from the village to the castle, are to this day called Pumporth =, the five gates, there having been so many entrances, besides a sally port opening to the steep hill on the east side of the cape it occupies.

The village of Cilgerran is a straggling place of great length, at least half a mile from the church, at the western extremity, to that in the east; and the tradition is, that formerly the church stood in the centre of the town. It is enumerated among the ancient boroughs of the county, and still boasts some sort of government; but I doubt much if either sanctioned by any existing charter or fair proof of prescription. However, it has annually the mock parade of choosing a portreeve and making burgesses, who lay claim to some right of common, which there is reason to think they have been of late in the habits of exercising with a latitude, that the authority they claim under, if investigated, will not justify; a set of marauding vagabonds, levellers, enemies to privileged property and the laws which protect it, who live by scrambling, and having nothing to lose, profit by confusion, and would rejoice to see the whole country once more in a state of anarchy and reduced to a forest, a desert. I visited the church, that seen from the bottom of the little woody dingle, at the head of which it stands, forms a very interesting subject for the pencil; but there is nothing in the structure within or without worthy of particular observation, if you except a beautiful fragment of rood loft yet remaining, of the same character, and most probably of the same age, with that most perfect and elegant specimen of the kind, in the little church of Partrishaw in Brecknockshire.

The origin of the castle has never been precisely fixed, some ascribing it to Roger de Montgomery, and others to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, whereas most probably Montgomery might have begun the fortifications on this spot, while Strongbow finished into a more perfect garrison. But be that as it may, we find it frequently besieged and destroyed, and as often repaired. In 1164 it was taken from the English by Rhys, Prince of South Wales, who added to its strength; but the following year it was attacked by the united force of the Normans and Flemings, who, after two victorious assaults were repulsed with great slaughter. This politic and warlike Prince was too well aware of its importance not to take every step necessary to render it still more impregnable, as we hear nothing more of it till 1199, when, in the wars between Maelgwn and his brother Gruffydd, then Prince of South Wales, it was taken by Maelgwn, and its fortifications still strengthened, though it was afterwards wrested from him by William Marshall Earl of Pembroke, about the end of the year 1204, in whose possession it continued with the whole lordship annexed to it till 1215 when Llewellyn besieged it, and it surrendered without making any show of defence; who, the year after, in his distribution of South Wales among the descendants of Lord Rhys, then at variance with each other, allotted this castle with other portions of Dyfed to Maelgwn, who did not long enjoy it; as in 1122, William Marshal, on his return from Ireland with a great army, recovered possession of all the castles that

llewhellin had won, and after the defeat of Gruffydd, Prince Llewellyn's son, on the banks of the Towy, marched to Cilgarren, which he resolved to put into the most formidable state of defence, and began to build a new castle; but on sudden summons from the King to attend him at London left his army to complete the great work. This, then, may probably be the era of the present building, though, perhaps, incorporated with some fragments of the former. By the death of Maelgwn and his brother Rhys Gryg, the spirit of the Welsh was fairly extinguished, and we never hear more of an attempt to recover this castle, which continued unmolested in the possession of the brothers of William Marshall, successive Earls of Pembroke, till after the death of Anselm, the last of the male line without issue. On the partition that took place then of the possessions of the earldom between the descendants of William Marshall's sisters, this castle with the lordship was severed from the earldom; but of its history from that period we know little till we find it in the time of Henry the seventh possessed by the crown; and William Vaughan, a strenuous adherent of the monarch, constable of it, whose grandson Rhys Vaughan, styled of Cilgerran laid the foundation of a respectable house in the vicinity, Glanddyvan, and married a daughter of Thomas Phaer, doctor of physic.

1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins

The next morning sees us early under way, and well on the road to Kilgerran, ere the sun has climbed high enough to make matters unpleasantly warm for the wayfarer. Beyond Nevern we pass near the lonely deserted chapel of Bayvil, and, after a long spell of steady collarwork, get some fine vistas of varied landscape near the old grass-grown barrows called Crugau Kemaes.

At the crossways farther on we are a matter of 500 feet above the sea, with Monington village on our left, and the church and ruined castle of Llantodd away to the right. Then, as we near Kilgerran, we notice an old boundary-stone under the hedgerow, bearing a few half-obliterated lines anathematizing him who should venture to remove this landmark, the original purpose of which has probably long since been forgotten.

Passing under a railway arch, we soon descry Kilgerran Church, standing on the brink of a narrow ravine that opens towards the Teivy. St. Llawddog, from whom this church inherits its euphonious patronymic, appears to have been a saint of some local celebrity, for his name crops up at more than one place in the immediate neighbourhood.

With the exception of its gray old tower, Kilgerran Church has been entirely rebuilt, and calls for no particular notice. In the graveyard stands a venerable monolith, much older than the church itself.

The weathered surface of the stone is scored with those Ogham characters, so fascinating to the antiquarian mind; these hieroglyphics have been deciphered as follows: **trengussi fili hic iacit**. Unfortunately, a large portion of the monolith is sunk below the level of the ground, thus rendering a thorough examination of its surface impracticable.

To eyes fresh from the beauties of Nevern, the long, rambling street of Kilgerran offers anything but an inviting appearance, being flanked by meagre unkempt dwellings, with but one or two cottages

of more antique mould in the older portion of the village.

Despite the humble, not to say squalid, aspect of the place, there was a time when Kilgerran held a position of no small consequence. A borough town, governed by portreeve, aldermen and burgesses, its 'court-leet' and 'view of frankpledge' held their annual meetings at Kilgerran; while many another time-honoured privilege bore witness to a state of things that has long since passed away.

In those piping times, it was customary for each newly-elected burgess to prove his fitness for office by draining at one draught a horn of strong Welsh ale; the Corporation horn used on such occasions holding full a pint and a half of liquor!

We now make our way to the castle ruins, which occupy the brow of a lofty cliff overhanging the deep gorge of the Teivy. The existing remains of Kilgerran Castle consist of two massive round towers, separating the outer from the inner bailey, with considerable fragments of the gatehouse.

The entire fabric is plain, and very massively constructed, showing little or no trace of ornamentation; the few doorways and windows that remain being arched in a primitive fashion, without the use of the customary keystone. A rough stone wall encircles the precipitous scarp next the river, a portion of which fell down suddenly many years ago, having been undermined by the excavations of the quarry-men.

Kilgerran Castle appears to have been founded at a very remote period, though the existing structure is probably not older than the beginning of the thirteenth century. In *Powell's 'History of Cambria,'* we read how, Henry I. having granted to Strongbow the lands of adwgan ap Blethyn, the great Earl 'built a faire castel at a place callyd Dyngeraint, where Roger Montgomerie had begonne a castel before tyme.' Its subsequent history is unimportant, and Kilgerran Castle has at last succumbed to the shocks of time and the more devastating hand of man, who appears to have regarded its ancient walls in the light of a convenient quarry.

Acc to Wade 1913

A largish village (once a town) in Pembrokeshire situated on the Teify with a station on the Whitland Cardigan line. The chief industry is quarrying. The place possesses the remains of a castle built on jutting rock overhanging the river which here flows between high banks most beautifully wooded. The Norman who first fortified the site was Hugh de Montgomery but the builder of the existing fabric was William Marshall. It owes its present ruinous condition to Cromwell and the time. It is said to have consisted of an outer and inner bailey, and to have had five gates. The remains include little more than two round towers, the walls are of immense thickness and very rude construction. The Castle forms the object of a picture by Turner. In the Churchyard south of the Church is a bilingual Ogam Stone. The Latin inscription has been read TRENEAGUSSI FILI MACUTRENI HIC IACIT

It is high above the tidal limit of the River Teifi a natural river crossing but accessible to ships.

There was a market held here the first record dates from 1300

During the reign of Henry 1 (1100 - 1135) two new Marcher Lordships were established Cemaes and Cilgarran Gerald de Windsor held Cilgarren but the area was recaptured by the Welsh Castle was probably built in 1223 after the Normans recaptured the area by the son of William Marshall of Pembroke.

Castle built on a rising crag where Teifi is joined by Afon Plysgog at the highest tidal limit for supplies to be brought by sea. site was an iron age promontary fort.

Once regarded as a borough although no charter is known. Parish Church St Llawddog - may be the centre of an early Welsh settlement --

6c Ogam/ latin Stone in the Churchyard commemorating Tregenussus son of Macutrenus

Documentary evidence of castle in 1166 - town 1204 Castle rebuilt mid 13c under the direction of William Marshall

Of the Church only the tower left as the church was rebuilt in 1836 and the 1850's

22 tax payers in 1292., Farming and fishing were the chief occupations of the inhabitants -- fishing by means of coracles

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis

KÎLGERRAN (CÎL-GARON), a parish, and formerly an incorporated market-town, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Cardigan; containing 1149 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to the erection of a castle, of great strength and extent, the original foundation of which is involved in much obscurity: some writers attribute it to Roger de Montgomery, and others to Gilbert, Earl of Clare. In 1164, this important fortress was taken from the English by Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales, by whom it was considerably strengthened; and in the following year the Normans and Flemings made an unsuccessful attack upon it. During the civil war between Rhys's two sons, Gruffydd and Rhys, the former of whom had succeeded to his father's dominions, it was captured in 1199 by Gruffydd, from whom, however, it was wrested by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, about the year 1204. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in 1215, included the capture of this castle among his numerous conquests in this part of the principality, but ceded it, in the following year, to a native chieftain named Maelgwyn, from whom it was retaken in 1222, by the Earl of Pembroke. This nobleman immediately commenced the erection of a new fortress, which was finished by the garrison, during the earl's absence in London, whither he had been summoned to attend the king. The castle thenceforward continued annexed to the earldom of Pembroke, until the decease of the youngest son of Earl William, when the vast estates of the family descended to coheireses, and the castle and lordship of Kîlgerran were separated from the earldom. The importance of the castle imparted a proportionate degree of consequence to the town, which was endowed with corporate privileges, and continued to flourish until the decay of the former, on which it underwent a like decline.

It is now only a small village, consisting of one street, about half a mile in length, the houses in

which are mean, straggling, and irregularly built, with the church at the western extremity. The river Teivy, which runs on the east and north to its estuary below Cardigan, here winds in majestic reaches along the vale to which it gives name, and which at every bend presents some fresh features of novel and picturesque beauty. In sailing up the Teivy, in one part of its course, the hanging woods that clothe the sides of the environing hills recede from the margin of the stream, and leave room for a narrow strip of meadow land, whilst the varied scenery on the opposite bank is terminated by the august ruins of the castle, on the summit of a projecting rock rising precipitously from the brink of the river. Upon the Cardiganshire side of the Teivy, the noble woods which give name to the valuable estate and mansion of Coedmore, cover the sides and summit of the rock, partially disclosing at intervals impending masses, which contrast finely with the sylvan beauties of the scene. Pursuing the course of the river, rich groves, alternating with the naked rock, continue to excite the admiration of the traveller, till he arrives within a short distance of Llêchrhyd bridge, where the vale expands on either side, margined by luxuriant meadows, from which the hills recede, beautifully varied with churches, seats, and cottages, embosomed in the foliage of successive plantations. In the parish are three mansions, namely, Glândovan, the seat of Robert Frederick Gower, Esq., of which family was Admiral Sir Erasmus Gower, who accompanied Earl Macartney in his embassy to China, and greatly distinguished himself in the naval service of his country; Castell Maelgwyn, the property and residence of Abel Lewis Gower, Esq.; and Rhôs-y-Gilwen, the elegant modern mansion of John Humphreys, Esq., who obtained this estate by marriage with Catherine, daughter of the late Thomas Colby, Esq., of Fynnonau, and erected the present house.

There are extensive slate-quarries in the parish, which are actively worked, and enjoy a facility of communication with the sea by means of the Teivy, which is navigable as high as Llêchrhyd bridge, about three miles above Cardigan. The market, held on Wednesday, has fallen into disuse; but fairs take place annually on August 21st and November 12th, for the sale of cattle, horses, pigs, &c. The place has long since lost many of its municipal privileges, but still retains a semblance of its former importance in the appointment of a portreeve, who receives the tolls taken at the fairs, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses. Two courts are summoned every year by the bailiffs under warrants from the portreeve, the one soon after Michaelmas-day, and the other at Easter, upon days fixed by the portreeve for the time being; and at the first-named of these courts, the jury, who are burgesses, present one of the burgesses to fill the office of portreeve after remaining three years on the list. The town-clerk and bailiffs are chosen by the portreeve; and the freedom is acquired by presentment of the jury at one of the courts leet, when persons are admitted, who, after the expiration of a year, become entitled to the privileges of burgesses. These privileges consist of exemption from toll, and the use, under certain regulations, of a large tract of uninclosed grazing land, containing from 60 to 100 acres, and some stone and slate quarries.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, and there is a glebe of nine acres, valued at £9. 10. per annum; also a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Llawddog, was an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square tower at the western end, but the body of the edifice was some years ago taken down and rebuilt, with the aid of a grant of £100 from the Church-Building Commissioners, and £60 from the late Abel Anthony Gower,

Esq.: it is now in a very respectable condition. In the churchyard is a rude stone, bearing an inscription now illegible, but evidently a Roman monumental stone. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. A National school-house, with a master's house attached, was built in 1845, at a cost of upwards of £500, defrayed by local subscription, and grants of £100 from the National Society, and £90 from the Committee of Council on Education. Four Sunday schools are also held, one of them in connexion with the Established Church. The ruins of the castle rank among the most striking, extensive, and picturesque remains of ancient fortresses in South Wales. They stand on the edge of a rock rising perpendicularly from the southern bank of the Teivy, and consist of several bastions of different forms, with portions of the curtain wall: the castle had two wards, the plan of which, with the position of the integral parts, may be clearly traced. It is at present, together with that of Pembroke, held by grant from the crown (made in the reign of James II.), by Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan, in the county of Cardigan.

Churches of Pembrokeshire – Glynne 1855

Cilgerran - St Llawddog

1855 June 23rd

This Church has lately been restored and in great measure rebuilt, in a most creditable style unusual in the Principality. The walls seem to be entirely new except the tower. The plan consists of nave with south aisle, chancel and western tower. The tower slightly tapers, and is of plain character, with small openings, a single cinquefoiled belfry window and no buttresses, a plain battlement. A west door has been added of greater pretension, of Early English character, with toothed mouldings and shafts; no west window. The arcade of the nave has three good pointed arches, with octagonal pillars, having capitals well formed of slate. The chancel arch is plainer and without imposts; the roof all open and the seats uniform, low and open and no gallery. The windows Decorative of two lights, except those at the east end, which are of three and filled with fair new stained glass in commemoration of two persons deceased. The east window of the south aisle is the best as to stained glass, in memory ---- Collis and his sister Elizabeth Bearcroft. The chancel is stalled, and laid with encaustic tiles, the sacristy more rich; the rails of iron, blue and gold. There are good crosses on the gables of the east end. The font is an imitation of that of St Mary Magdalene. Oxford.



Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments Parish Church of St Lawddog

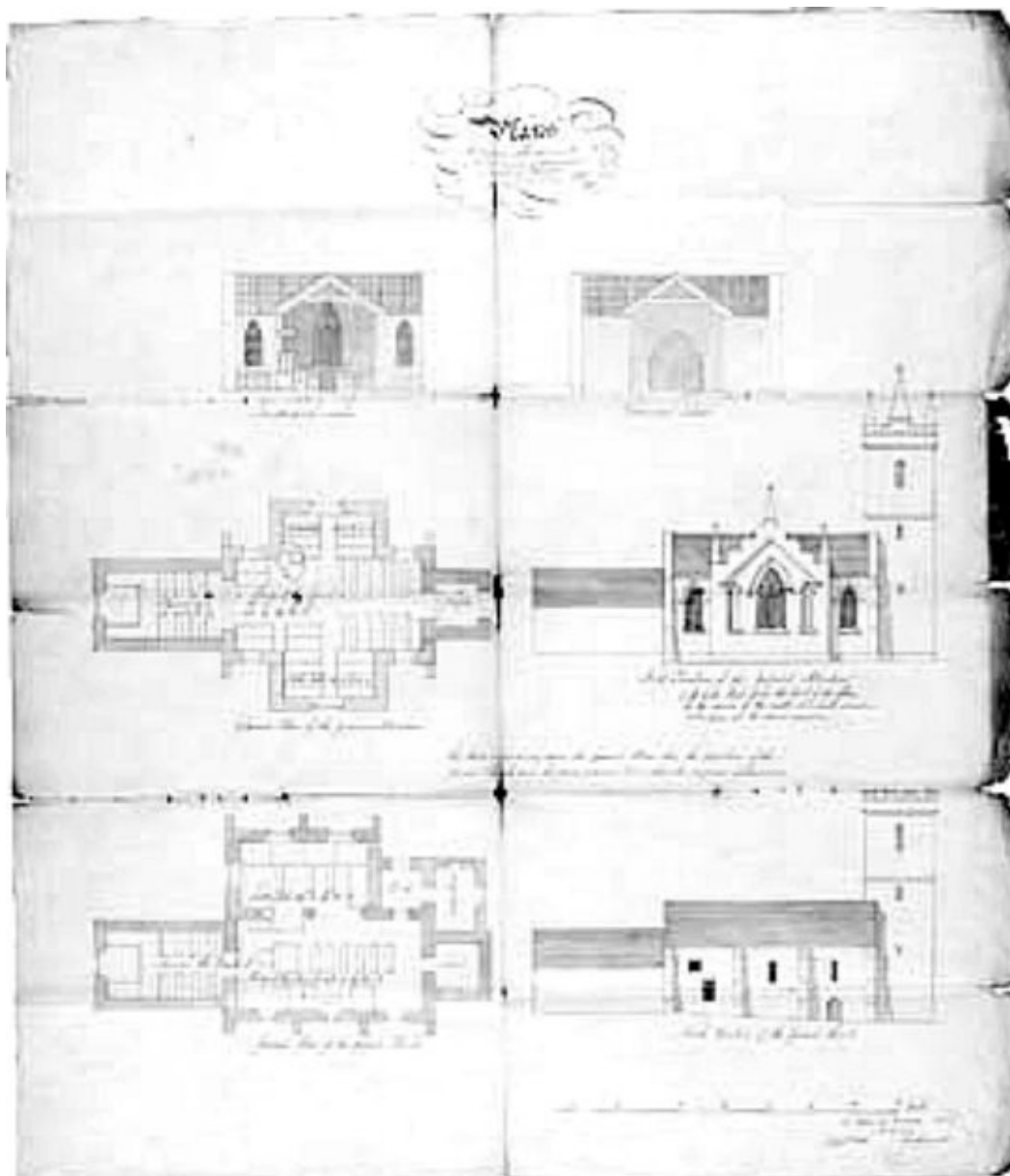
The present building, with the exception of the tower is modern, having been erected in 1855, in the place of one which dates only from 1839

The latter for reasons of safety had to be levelled to the ground (History Cilgerran p58)

The western tower 17ft square is of three storeys, with corbel table and renewed battlements; it is a good example of the Pembrokeshire tower of 13th century. The western door has been modernised (visited 7th July 1915.)

CADW Church of St Llawddog

The church of St Llawddog is a grade II* listed building. The church's tower is mediaeval and the remainder, in decorated Gothic style, dates from 1855. The font and pulpit are carved Bath stone.



.Cilgerran Church Plan 1836

CILGERRAN, St. Llawddog (1836-1837) Pembrokeshire Two alternative schemes

Groundplan (before work and after work); Gallery (after work); Elevation (before work and after work); Section (after work)

Grant Reason: Rebuild Outcome: Approved Professionals EVANS, Daniel: b. c.1769 - d. 1846 of Oxford (Architect)

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans

CiLGERRAN (S. Llawddog). — This Church is unusually rich in plate.

A massive Service of silver gilt made by John Keith of London. It consists of a Chalice of medieval pattern hall-marked 1858, with cross engraved on bowl and sacred monogram on foot height, 9 in.

— A Paten hall-marked 1856, and weighing 9 oz. 17 dwts with engraving round the rim " Lord ever- more GIVE vs THIS Bread". The centre of its six-lobed depression is ornamented with the sacred monogram, and the spandrels between the lobes are prettily chased.

— A handsome ewer-shaped Flagon, 13 in. in height, weighing 39 oz. 13 dwts, and bearing the date letter for 1858; round the bowl is engraved " Glory be to God on High ", the space between each word being filled in with graceful foliation.

— Two Alms-dishes hall-marked 1858, and weighing 19 oz. 10 dwts and 19 oz. 5 dwts respectively. Both are richly decorated with repose work. Around the rim of one is engraved " All things come of Thee O Lord and of Thine own have we given Thee ".

Who was the donor of this service is unknown.

— A Chalice and Paten of plated metal, the former 8 in. in height and the latter 7 in. in diameter. ". Underneath the paten is inscribed " Ecclesiae de Cilgenao Donum A. A. Gower Armigeri 1843." There is in the church a mural tablet to the memory of Abel Anthony Gower,

who was the second son of the late Abel Gower, Esq., of Glandovan and brother of the late Admiral Sir Erasmus Gower,

— Two silver mounted glass Cruets hall- marked 1876 and bearing the maker's mark T E H in a three- lobed stamp.

— A brass font Ewer presented by Miss Elizabeth Lloyd of Cilgeiran with the legend round the bowl "One Lord one Faith one Baptism

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This is a rectory which originally appears to have been in the patronage of the Earls of Pembroke. In 1594 the Queen was patroness of the living.—*Owen's Pem.*

On 3 Dec., 1325, the advowson of the church of Cil-gerran, of the yearly value of 6 marks, was assigned to Thomas Le Blount and Juliana, his wife, late the wife of John de Hastings, tenant in chief, deceased, as dower for the said Juliana from her late husband.—*Close Rolls.*

Described as the church of Elygarthen, Cilgerran Church was assessed in 1291 at£4.—*Taxatio. (1291)*

Eylegarran.—Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione Dozane Regine Anglie Marchionisse Pembr. unde Thomas David clericus est rector valet communibus annis £9. Inde decima 18s. *Valor Eccl.*(1535)

Under the heading ' Livings Discharged: '—Kilgarran alias Culgerran alias Cylgerddan R. (St. Llawdog). The Prince of Wales. King's Books, £9. Clear yearly value, £38. £50—*Bacon s Liber Regis.*

On 5 Oct., 1877 a faculty was granted for the erection of a reredos in the parish church, and on 27 March, 1879, a faculty was granted for the erection of a Re-Table in the same church. This Re-Table was to be a plain unadorned oak structure to be placed above the Communion Table to fill a vacancy, which had been overlooked when the reredos was erected.

Clergy

Davies, David		Preacher
Provand, Edward	1661	Rector
Jones, Johannes	1669	Rector
Jones, Johannem	1669	Rector
Davies, David	1671	Curate
Davies, Methuselah	1692	Curate
Jones, Johannes	1692	Rector
Gwynne, Johannem	1705	Curate

Parry, David	1706	Curate	
Parry, David	1707	Curate	
Brynton, Humphredus	1708	Rector	
Phillips, Philipus	1708	Vac (cession)	Rector
Breynton, Humphredus	1708	Rector	
Breynton, Humphredus	1720	Rector	
Thomas, Jacobus	1721	Curate	
Lewis, Richardus	1722	Curate	
Garnons, Johannes	1724	Curate	
Morgan, Sutton	1730	Rector	
Branton, Humphredus	1730	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Evans, Rees	1736	Rector	
Laugharne, William	1736	Vac (cession)	Rector
Davies, David	1748	Curate	
Morgan, David	1750	Curate	
Evans, Rees	1758	Vac (Death)	Rector
Cleaveland, William	1758	Rector	
Price , Thomas	1778	Rector	
Cleaveland , William	1778	Vac (cession)	Rector
Price , Thomas	1778	Rector	
Price , Walter	1784	Curate	
Jones , David	1786	Curate	
Jones , David	1806	Rector	
Price , Thomas	1806	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Jones , David	1806	Rector	

Non Conformist

Penuel Welsh Baptist Chapel, High Street, Cilgerran

Penuel Baptist Chapel was initially built in 1820 and the present chapel in 1861 by builder John Evans of Cilgerran. The vestry was added in 1908. The present chapel, dated 1861, was built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable entry plan. Penuel is now Grade 2 Listed. RCAHMW, October 2010

Babell Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, High Street, Cilgerran; Tabernacl

Babell Methodist Chapel was built in 1795, rebuilt in 1822, modified in 1864 and rebuilt again in 1891. The present chapel, dated 1891, was built in the Gothic style with a gable entry plan. RCAHMW, October 2010

Babell Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, High Street, Cilgerran; Tabernacl

Babell Methodist Chapel was built in 1795, rebuilt in 1822, modified in 1864 and rebuilt again in 1891. The present chapel, dated 1891, was built in the Gothic style with a gable entry plan.
-closed 2011 RCAHMW, October 2010

Education

Morris John, master of the Welch charity school 1830

Nicholas Thomas, schoolmaster 1830

Richards David, Schoolmaster 1844 Pigot & Co. South Wales directory.

State of Education in Wales 1847

Parish of Kilgerran

This parish were it not for the assistance of the neighbouring proprietor, who grants £35 per annum must be without a school. The people are very poor. The overseer stated that he hardly knew on

whom to levy the poor rates, there were so many who might plead exemption on the score of poverty.

The main occupations are Fishing, Slate quarries and agriculture. Fishing is an uncertain and demoralising trade. Slate quarries 8s a week and labourers 6s to 7s per week on their own finding

National School

The schoolhouse in which the school is kept, together with the master's house attached, built by local subscriptions, with grants of £100 from the National Society, and £90 from the committee of Council on Education, cost upward of £500. There is a large garden at the back of the premises, but the whole is not enclosed. Some trees are also planted in front, which, in time to come will have a good appearance. The premises altogether are well adapted for the purpose of a school house. The room contained one master's desk, 4 desks for the scholars. 19 benches and maps of the World, Europe, Canaan, Scotland, Ireland and England and Wales. All on rollers but not varnished. The school is supported by subscription of the neighbouring gentry. The master who is engaged temporarily is a young man. He spoke English correctly. The mistress (not the master's wife) spoke but little during my stay in the school. She teaches sewing to the girls under her care. The scholars are mostly labourers children. Those who are able, pay 3s a quarter for being taught reading and writing, 4s including arithmetic and 5s including geography and English grammar. The poorer scholars. The poorer scholars have their instruction gratis. The 4th chapter of St John's Gospel was read, and the scholars were able to answer questions proposed to them by the Rector from that chapter correctly

Questions on Arithmetick were answered correctly and were those of English Grammar but in Geography with difficulty.

Some of the copy books were tolerably well written

The maps had been made no use of

1st February 1847

Wm Morris, Assistant

Mrs Gordons School

This is held in a room adjoining the dame's dwelling house. The furniture consists of one table and five benches.

Mrs Gordon said "The children have been in the school more than two years"

The scholars are farmer and labourers children.

There is no salary guaranteed to the mistress, but Mrs Gower of Castle Malgwy, Mrs Gower of Glandyfan and Mrs Colby of Rhos y gerwyn pay occasionally for the schooling of some poor children. The girls are taught sewing as well as reading, writing and arithmetic. A part of the 2nd Chapter of St Matthews Gospel was read and the scholars could answer questions from the chapter tolerably well. In arithmetic adding and subtraction were calculated correctly.

The copy books were kept clean 1st February 1847

2013 Cilgerran County Primary School educates 139 (in 2013) children from nursery to 11 years old and serves several surrounding villages. Pupils are taught in English and Welsh with the aim of bilingualism by the age of 11.

Cilgerran Castle Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923

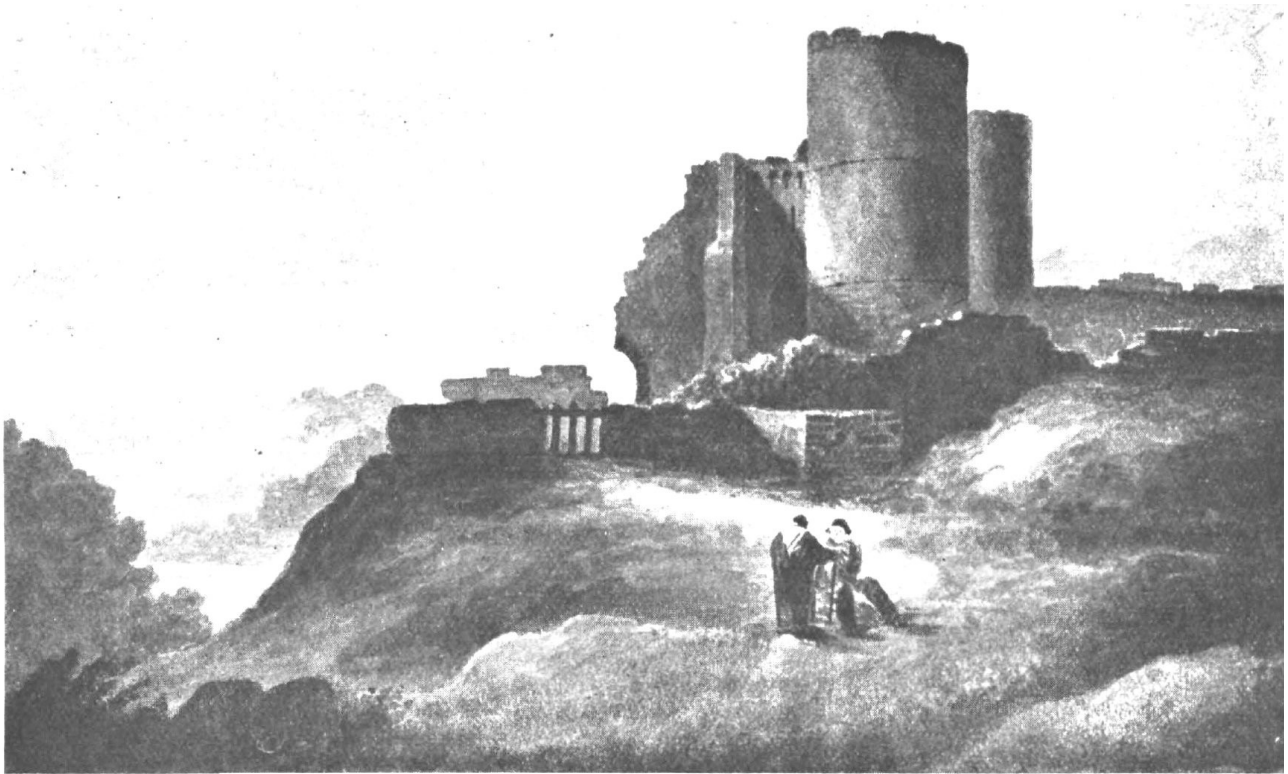
This castle is usually stated to have been built by William Marshal the younger, who was in possession in 1223, but it dates from about half a century later. The Marshal family held Cilgerran until the death of George de Cantilupe (son of the younger William's sister Eva) in 1272, when it

lapsed to the Crown, who appointed as custodian successively, Henry de Bray, Nicholas son of Martin of Kemes and William Valence. It next reverted to John de Hastings, whose mother was George de Cantilupe's sister. In 1387 Cilgerran appears on the list of castles damaged or destroyed while in the custody of William de Beauchamp, lord of Pembroke. Soon after it may have been dismantled, for we do not hear of its seige by Owain Glyndwr, nor is it known to have played a part in later troubles.

The castle stands on a rocky eminence above the river Teifi. Mr G T Clark has given us an excellent description of this fortress, from which we make the following extract. It is, he observes, Technically an Edwardian castle, but like others, of rather earlier date than Edward I. It is of peculiar interest, because it does not exhibit the usual Edwardian symmetry of the plan, but has been adapted by the engineer to the character of the ground. The north eastern and north western sides being protected by the river cliffs, the engineer had only turned his attention to the remaining sides. On the West side of the inner bailey, abutting on the cliff is the gate house, a plain rectangular building, the northern half of which, including most of the gatehouse, has been removed, though a rude portcullis groove and a portion of the chamber above remain. The gatehouse was connected by a short wall to the South west tower, a very fine cylindrical shell, containing four floors not vaulted, and a battlement platform. I was entered from the court by a plain doorway, on the right which was a well staircase leading to each floor, the curtain and gatehouse, and to the battlements of the tower itself. One of the windows was divided into two lights by a rude pier, either an afterthought of the builder or of a much later date. From this tower a curtain of great height and thickness passed on to the South East tower. At its junction with this tower there was a postern and above it at some height a relieving arch, and indication that this part of the wall belonged rather to the South East than the south West tower. The south east tower, which is not unlike its sister, had also a door towards the court, and a well staircase, though on the left hand, ascending to the summit and curtain beyond. There were, however no fireplaces as in the south west tower and the windows to the court are in pairs, and may also be pure Norman from their character. The Ashlar work of both towers, if there had been any, is nearly all removed. Although part of the original plan, the South east tower appears to be of earlier execution than its companion. From this tower the curtain continued until it terminated in a sort of polygonal head upon the river cliff, where a breastwork commenced. The breastwork ran along the river front as far as the North angle, which was occupied by a rectangular building of superior masonry to the rest, and which probably contained dwellings or guard rooms. From this building, which commanded the view up the two ravines, the breastwork was continued along the edge of the cliff until it met with the gatehouse and thus completed the circuit of the inner defences. The outer bailey covered the two landward faces, extending from cliff to cliff, being traversed by a causeway leading from the gatehouse leading from the gatehouse towards the village, and which ran along the edge of the north west cliff from which it was protected by a slight parapet. The bailey also included a dry moat from which the two drum towers rose, and a sort of platform of green sward, outside of which was evidently an outer line of wall. South eastwards this bailey was terminated by the southward to unite with the outer work. This portion also contained a postern or water gate, so arranged that persons issuing from the inner work could gain and exit to a zig-zag leading under the river front to the water's edge. The masonry generally is not unlike the worst parts of Caerphilly being of rude character, and with little ashlar even about the loops and windows. In fact quality seems to have been replaced by quantity, the walls being of enormous thickness. The drum towers do not as frequently elsewhere in Wales rise from square bases, but like those of Caerphilly are cylindrical from top to bottom. The battlements are but slightly projected and the rest on shallow corbels. In some cases they have no projection at all. No trace of chapel, or distinct state apartments, or even a well can be made out (*Arch Camb 1859 III,v, 340*)

In June 1863, a portion of the breastworks fronting the river, 56 ft in length and 20ft high, fell the

result of quarrying for stone. The ruins are in a very neglected condition – Visited 7th July 1915.



Cilgerran Castle *Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909*

Cilgerran is generally considered to possess a finer situation than any other castle in South Wales, standing as it does on a triangular promontory, two of whose sides are protected by precipitous cliffs overlooking the River Teifi. The stronghold once consisted of a magnificent mass of masonry occupying a considerable area, having an inner and outer bailey, five gates, a portcullised gatehouse, and strong cylindrical towers. The shells of two of these towers are still standing, in one of which are fireplaces, a fine spiral staircase, and a round-headed window, divided by a pier, apparently in the manner of a Saxon "balustered" light. Mr. Clark . terms this fortress " technically an Edwardan castle," but irregular because the plan has been adapted to the site on which it stood. The masonry is rough, and composed of small, thin, slate-like stones, many of which are placed closely together in spreading gradation to form rude archways, which can scarcely be said to have a keystone. The walls are of enormous thickness, in some places measuring 12 feet. This method of building with slate stones makes the date of construction very hard to judge.

Before Arnulph de Montgomery founded Pembroke Castle, his father, Roger de Belesme had obtained the Royal permission to win lands in Wales, and advancing through Powis and Cardigan, he appropriated both these lordships, and began to build a fortress at Cilgerran somewhere about the year 1092.

During the first decade of the next century Gilbert de Clare, on his conquering tour through the maritime provinces of South Wales, is said to have built a castle "towards Dyvet upon the River Teifi at a place called Dyngeraint (Cilgerran), where Roger Mountgomery had begonne a castle before time."

In 1165 the Lord Rhys led his Welsh forces against our castle, and is said to have razed it to the ground, but next year the fortress, now held by the Welsh, was strong enough to twice repel a

considerable body of Normans and Flemings.

In 1172 the Lord Rhys entertained King Henry II. on his way to Ireland. A story is told that while Henry was staying at Cilgerran a Welsh bard revealed to him that the bodies of the famous Arthur and his Queen Gwinever lay at Glastonbury. The king, on his return, instituted a search, and tradition says a coffin was found containing human bones of great size, with the following inscription on the lid :

" Hie jacet sepultus inclytus rex
Arthurus in insula Avalonia."

(Here lies buried the renowned King Arthur in the Isle of Avalon).

Nor is this the only piece of Arthurian legend connected with Pembrokeshire. The early name of Cilgerran was, as we have seen Dyngeraint, or the fortress of Geraint, a knight of Arthur; again, a tale was told to William the Conqueror, while visiting St. David's, that the bones of Sir Gawaine, another Round Table knight, had been discovered at Walwyn's Castle; on the Precelly slopes we find legends of a battle fought by Arthur's sons, while near Narberth is an earthwork called Blaengwaithnoe, said by some to mean Noe's Fort. Noe was son to King Arthur.

After the death of the Lord Rhys in 1196 his sons quarrelled for possession of Cilgerran, first one, then the other seizing the fortress, until 1204 when it was taken by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. His tenure was not peaceful, for Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, with a host of chieftains and a great following, took the castle in 1213; it remained with the Welsh for several years, but in 1223 William Marshall the younger must have been in possession, for it is stated that he rebuilt it at this date. The ruins now standing are generally believed to be his work.

The Marshall family held Cilgerran until the death of their representative, George de Cantilupe (son of the younger William's sister Eva) in 1272, when it lapsed to the King. The Crown appointed as custodians successively, Henry de Bray, Nicholas, son of Martin of Kernes, and William de Valence. Then it reverted to John de Hastings, whose mother was George de Cantilupe's sister.

In 1387 Cilgerran appears in a list of fortresses damaged or destroyed while in custody of William de Beauchamp, Lord of Pembroke and Abergavenny; probably after this it was dismantled, for we do not hear of a siege by Owain Glyndwr, nor did it play any known part in the Civil Wars, and though granted to various royal and other persons, seems from this time to have fallen out of the active game of war, and now only shows to view a romantic and fascinating ruin, whose uncared-for condition is a matter of regret to every visitor.

Cilgerran Names for Jottings

Dauids Thomas of Dyffryn Cilgerran 1715 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Revell Thomas 1585-6 Forest Cilgerran *Members of Parliament for Pembrokeshire*

Baddoe William 10 September 1767 Cilgerran, fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Cilgerran, 10 September 1767 Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Beddoe, William 20 May 1768 Cilgerran, fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi. Llangoedmor, Cardigan, Prosecutor **Owen Thomas**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Enoch 13 March 1807 Cilgerran, Yeoman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, Second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Cilgerran, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen John 1 June 1826 Cilgerran, Yeoman Offence Nuisance by blocking part of the river Teifi with several hundred cartloads of rubbish etc., thus hindering trade and navigation, Cilgerran, Prosecutor **Lloyd Thomas, esq**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Colby John of Cilgerran son of **Laurence Colby** of Castle Deran

Colby Thomas of Rhos-y-gilwen son of **Colby John** of Cilgerran

Daniel Elizabeth 13 March 1807 Cilgerran Married Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance Cilgerran Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David James 13 March 1807. Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance Cilgerran Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davids Thomas 1715 of Dyffryn Cilgerran **High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire**

Davies David 12 May 1810 Moylgrove Blacksmith Offence Assault and rescue of **Davies William Cilgerran** Yeoman from bailiff's custody Cilgerran Prosecutor **Bagnel John esq** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davie Margaret 13 March 1807 Cilgerran Married Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance Cilgerran Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 19 April 1826 Cilgerran Singlewoman Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money and wearing apparel Prisoner aged 28 Cilgerran **Prosecutor David John otherwise Davies** Cilgerran Verdict Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

de Montgomery Hugh first fortified the site at Cilgerran *acc to Wade 1913*

Francis William 13 March 1807 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Cilgerran Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

George David 20 May 1768 Cilgerran, fisherman Offence Sinking prosecutor's coracle, cutting his net, carrying away an oar and assault. Llangoedmor, Cardigan, Prosecutors **Stephen, John Llechryd also Jenkin James** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gower Robert Frederick 1842 Esq Glândovan Cilgerran **A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis. High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1842**

Griffith Hannah 13 March 1807 Cilgerran, Married Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Indicted with her husband, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Griffith John 13 March 1807 Cilgerran, Carrier Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Indicted with his wife, Cilgerran, Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Humphrey Thomas 20 May 1768 the Younger Cilgerran fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi Llangoedmor Cardigan Prosecutors **Thomas Owen & James Jenkin** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Humphreys Thomas 10 September 1767 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away his coracle and salmon net Cilgerran Prosecutor **Rees John** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

James John 1 May 1768 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawfully fishing in his coracle, throwing him into the river Teifi, and assault. Llangoedmor Cardigan Prosecutor **Charles John** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jenkin John 10 September 1767 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Cilgerran Prosecutor **Rees John** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jenkin John 20 May 1768 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi. Llangoedmor Cardigan Prosecutor **Jenkin James** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jenkins Richard 9 February 1782 Cilgerran Carpenter Offence Malicious wounding by Breaking prosecutor's leg. Llechryd Cardigan Prosecutor **Lewis Evan** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John David 10 September 1767 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Cilgerran Prosecutor **John Rees** ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John George 13 March 1807 the Younger Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, Second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Cilgerran Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

John Henry 11 February 1769 Cilgerran Labourer Offence Theft of sheep. Cilgerran Prosecutor **Griffith, Mary** Cilgerran, widow Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 7 years ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones David 13 March 1807 Cilgerran Tanner Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, Second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Cilgerran Verdict No true bill, ***Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Jones James 10 September 1767 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Cilgerran Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis John Lewis 10 September 1767 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Cilgerran Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Marshall William 1330 built the stone fabric of the Cilgerran Castle acc to **Wade 1913**.

Mason Charles 13 March 1807 the elder Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Indicted with his son, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Mason Charles 13 March 1807 the Younger Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Indicted with his father, Cilgerran **Verdict No true bill**,

Mason Charles 10 September 1767 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Cilgerran Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mason Charles 20 May 1768 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Sinking prosecutor's coracle, cutting his net, carrying away an oar and assault. Llangoedmor Cardigan Prosecutors **John Stephen, Llechryd & James Jenkin** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mason William 10 September 1767 the younger Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Indicted with his father? Cilgerran Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mason William 10 September 1767 the elder Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Indicted with his son? Cilgerran Prosecutor **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan David 20 May 1768 the Younger Cilgerran fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi. Llangoedmor Cardigan Prosecutor **Owen Thomas**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan Evan David 20 May 1768 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Preventing prosecutor from lawful fishing and inverting his coracle, thus throwing him into the river Teifi. Llangoedmor Cardigan Prosecutor **Jenkin James** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan John 29 September 1806 Cilgerran Yeoman Offence Obstructing the river Teifi and a highway by dumping rubbish and earth, Cilgerran Prosecutor **John Hammet esq**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Morris William 3 June 1818 Cilgerran Labourer Offence Theft of a horse, Prisoner aged 35, Horse stolen in co, Carm, Prisoner to appear at the next Great Sessions held in Carmarthen, Cilgerran ? Prosecutor **Howells Thomas**, Cynwyl Gaeo, co, Carm, farm
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Morris William 1783-1861 . a Calvinistic methodist minister, was born at Cilgeran, Pembrokeshire. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and William followed the same calling for some years. In the 1830's he settled at St David's , where he died. He was one of the most popular preachers of the day, and travelled much through the Principality. His father was also a preacher with the Calvinistic methodists, and father and son frequently took part in preaching services together. **Eminent Welshmen 1908**

Owen Owen 13 March 1807 Cilgerran Carrier Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees, second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Cilgerran Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees Ann 13 March 1807 Cilgerran Widow Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Cilgerran Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees John 10 September 1767 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Cilgerran *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Mary Cilgerran Singlewoman Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and household goods, the goods of Prosecutor --and **Morgan James**, Ambleston, gent. Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for life *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Mary 13 March 1807 Cilgerran Married Offence Riotously and unlawfully cutting down trees Second count of riotously assembling and causing a disturbance, Cilgerran Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Russia John **Rees John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Turner J M W 1775 – 1851 **English Landscape Painter** painted Cilgerran.

West Mary 1754 Cilgerran widow fence Common barrator. No indictment. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams David 10 September 1767 Cilgerran fisherman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutor and forcibly taking and carrying away a coracle and salmon net. Cilgerran Prosecutor **John Rees** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams William 22 August 1810 Cilgerran Farmer Offence Assault, Cilgerran Prosecutor **Davies Daniel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Wilson Richard 1713 1782 **Landscape painter** painted Cilgerran.

Hearth Tax 1670 Kilgarron Parish

Richard John	Kilgarron	h2
John Thomas	Kilgarron	h1
Robert Griffith	Kilgarron	h1
Thomas Warren	Kilgarron	h1
Jones Thomas	Kilgarron	h4
David Rees	Kilgarron	h2
Bevan Thomas	Kilgarron	h2
Evan David	Kilgarron	h1
Evan Mary	Kilgarron	h1
Jones Jenkin	Kilgarron	h3
Vaughan Rees	Kilgarron	h6
Parry David	Kilgarron	h2
Garnons John	Kilgarron	h2
Garnons James	Kilgarron	h2
Lloyd Jenkin	Kilgarron	h2
Thomas David	Kilgarron	h1
Bowen Thomas	Kilgarron	p
Bowen David	Kilgarron	p
Robert Thomas	Kilgarron	p
Thomas Morgan	Kilgarron	p
Morgan John	Kilgarron	p
Morgan Katherine	Kilgarron	p
Bevan George	Kilgarron	p
Griffith John	Kilgarron	p
Phillipp Richard	Kilgarron	p
Thomas Edward	Kilgarron	p
Phillip Owen	Kilgarron	p
Thomas Richard	Kilgarron	p
Rees Robert	Kilgarron	p
Morice David	Kilgarron	p
Bevan James	Kilgarron	p
Howell Thomas	Kilgarron	p
Price John	Kilgarron	p
Jenkins David	Kilgarron	p
Thomas Griffith	Kilgarron	p
William James David	Kilgarron	p
Morice Morice	Kilgarron	p
Lloyd George	Kilgarron	p
James Ellenor	Kilgarron	p
Francis George	Kilgarron	p
John Harry	Kilgarron	p
Pritchard Thomas	Kilgarron	p

Humphrey John	Kilgerron	p
David James	Kilgerron	p
Phillipp Mary	Kilgerron	p
Richard Emanuell	Kilgerron	p
Jenkin John	Kilgerron	p
George Rees	Kilgerron	p
John Anthony	Kilgerron	p
Griffith James	Kilgerron	p
Emanuell John	Kilgerron	p
Griffith Richard	Kilgerron	p
Thomas Hugh	Kilgerron	p
Rees Phillip	Kilgerron	p
Thomas Richard	Kilgerron	p
Hugh John	Kilgerron	p
Thomas Owen	Kilgerron	p
Lloyd Thomas	Kilgerron	p
Lloyd Rees	Kilgerron	p
Lloyd Evan	Kilgerron	p

Pigot & Co. South Wales directory for 1844

Kilgerran

Is a small and irregularly built town, in the parish and hundred of its name, county of Pembroke; 3 ½ miles S.E. from Cardigan, and 9 W. by N. from Newcastle-in-Emlyn; situated on the south bank of the river Tivie. This little place was once celebrated for its magnificent castle, the ruins of which occupy a rocky promontory, rising almost perpendicularly from the bed of the river, forming an interesting and picturesque object from many points of the neighbourhood. The town is governed by a portrieve, who is lord of the manor for the time being. And holds a court leet twice a year. Many of the inhabitants obtain their subsistence from the salmon fishery, for which purpose the coracle, a kind of portable boat, is in general use - almost every cottage door being furnished with this indispensable requisite, which is carried on the backs of the men or women to the water's edge. Slates of good quality are obtained in the vicinity of the town; and every burgess having by charter an undisputed right to open a quarry, many cargoes are annually exported from the contiguous port of Cardigan. The manufacture of strong shoes is also a branch which employs many hands.

The Church, which presents nothing in outward shew to command attention, contains some ancient monuments, and a few well-extracted ones of modern date: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the crown. A chapel each for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists are the other places of worship in the parish. No market is now observed; but the fairs (large ones for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs) are held on the 21st of August and 13th of November. The parish contained, in 1831, 879 inhabitants; and in 1841, 1,149.

POST. - Letters arrive from and are despatched to Cardigan daily.

GENTRY AND CLERGY

Colby Mrs.-, Rhosegilwan
Evans Rev.-, Kilgerran
Gower Abel Lewis, Esq. Castle Malgwyn
Gower Rev. George, Kilgerran
Owens Rev. James, Llechryd
Phillips Major John, Panalltrihney
Thomas John, Esq. Paneraig

PUBLIC HOUSES

Black Lion, **Thomas Thomas**
Drovers' Arms **William Nicholas**
Panalltrihney Arms, **Wm. Thomas**
Red Lion, **Mary Davies**
Tivie Side **Louisa Michall**
White Hart, **John Bowen**

SLATE MERCHANTS.

Bowen J.
Bowen John
Evans William
Griffiths John
Griffiths Moses
John Lewis & Thomas
Matthews James
Morgan Thomas
Stephens James
Stephens William

SHOPKEEPERS & TRADERS

Bowen John, Shoe maker
Bowen Thomas, Maltster
Davies Mary, Maltster
Davies Titus, Shoe maker
Davies William, Stone mason
Edwards John, Land surveyor
Evans Ann, Baker
Evans Benjamin, Carpenter
Evans Benjamin, Shopkeeper
Evans Griffith, Stone mason
Evans James, Carpenter
Evans James, Stone mason
Evans John, Carpenter

Evans John, Miller
Evans Owen, Shopkeeper
Greenbridge William, Shopkeeper
Jenkins John, Tailor
Jenkins John, Carpenter
Jenkins Joseph, Weaver
Jenkins Thomas, Tailor
John John, Shoe maker
John Richard, Shoe maker
John William, Shoe maker
Jones John, Tanner
Morgan John, Stone mason
Morris Abraham, Agent to **Abel Lewis Gower**, Esq.
Morris Jonah, Butcher
Morris William, Butcher
Owen Benjamin, Shopkeeper
Owen Daniel, Stone mason
Owen Thomas, Weaver
Peters David, Shoe maker
Phillips David, Blacksmith
Rees Thomas, Shoe maker
Richards David, Schoolmaster

Thomas David, Blacksmith
Thomas David, Shoe maker
Thomas James, Tailor
Thomas Samuel, Cooper
Thomas Thomas, Shoe maker
Thomas Thomas, Cooper
Thomas William, Cooper
Williams Benjamin, Carpenter
Williams David, Carpenter
Williams Janet, Maltster

Industry

An economic asset of the gorge that had been exploited since the medieval period is stone - the durable Teifi Valley slate stone that characterises so many buildings in the region. It is the stone from which Cilgerran Castle itself is made, physical evidence of an industry which is recorded in the reputed rights of the burgesses of Cilgerran to dig for stone, without payment, for their own use.

A fee was payable if the stone was taken outside the borough. Seventeenth century leases also refer to slate quarrying . Despite this long history of quarrying for both building stone, and roofing slate, the industry seems to have been limited to numerous small workings until the mid 19th century. However, from the 1850s-1860s onwards, the industry was mechanised using steam power, and the arrival of the Whitland and Cardigan Railway at Cilgerran, in 1885, allowed for greater export. These factors led to the emergence of larger enterprises, with smaller quarries still serving local needs. The decline in the slate industry began in the early decades of the 20th century, and production of stone and slate ceased in the 1930s, although some bulk extraction was undertaken in the latter part of the century. There are two main groups of quarries, the Town Quarries on the slopes below the town and Fforest a little way downstream. Despite all this activity the valley retained a rural aspect, and even at the peak of the industry contemporary maps, such as the tithe map of c.1840, show the sides of the gorge as heavily wooded. These wooded slopes, with the castle, and the river below, have long been renowned as a beauty spot, attracting the attention of Romantic tourers and artists of the 18th and early 19th centuries, In search of the 'Picturesque', they would slowly coast downstream in order to view, sketch and paint the ruins of Cilgerran Castle. They included Richard Wilson, and J M W Turner who made several studies of the castle. The gorge itself attracted their attention - Samuel Lewis, in 1833, described the 'sylvan beauties of the scene... rich groves, alternating with the naked rock, continue to excite the admiration of the traveller'.

Cilgerran and the quarrying industry had long been closely linked, burgesses having had the right to dig for stone within the Teifi Gorge, where all the major quarries were located. Some of the stone-processing buildings, including a dressing-shed, were located in the town. The wealth of the industry at its peak, in the late 19th century, is reflected in the town's buildings, many of which were clearly built or rebuilt at this time using local stone. Some further growth of the town occurred, doubtless encouraged by the Whitland - Cardigan railway line, which was incorporated in 1869 (but closed in the 1960s). A chapel was established, and a brickworks, although brick is not a common building material in the town. However, the weekly market recorded by George Owen ended in the early 1900s; the fair had been discontinued many years previously, while quarrying ceased in 1938. The abolition of the lordship in 1536 had already seen the abandonment and decline of Cilgerran Castle. It saw no action during the Civil War and was allowed to become a ruin, albeit the source of inspiration to Romantic painters. The ditch became the town pound, and as a result of quarrying carried out around the castle, a large stretch of the castle wall itself fell in 1863. However, it has been in the care of the state since 1943 and is now one of the chief visitor attractions of the region.

CILGERRAN SLATE QUARRIES

A series of slate quarries stretching for c.1.5km east of Cilgerran Castle and along the south bank of

the river Teifi. The quarries are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1889 and include the Castle Quarries and Plain and Cefn quarries. At this date some quarries were operational and other were disused. Slate was transported from these quarries by boat along the Teifi to Cardigan for onward transshipment. A wharf is located adjacent to the quarries .

Louise Barker, RCAHMW, 3rd December 2014

Gwyn, D. 2015. Welsh Slate. Archaeology and History of an Industry. RCAHMW

Cilgerran Wharves, River Teifi

Wharf located on the south bank of the river Teifi and serving the slate industry. From here slate was shipped to Cardigan for onward transport. The wharf served a number of slate quarries situated along the river bank as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1889, including the Cefn and Plain quarries and quarry Dol-badau. Louise Barker, RCAHMW, 3rd December 2014

Sites of Interest

Cilgerran,-- Stone in Churchyard Pembrokeshire

Another interesting stone is found, standing erect, on the south side of the church, within the church-yard of Cilgerran, Pembrokeshire, near Cardigan. It measures about eight feet high, by a foot and a half wide, and about the same thickness. It is formed of the hard green stone of the neighbouring Preseley hills, and half of its length was buried in the earth and had to be excavated. It is to be read, —

TRENEQUSSI FILI
MACUTRENI HIC IACIT

(The body) of Trenegussus the son of Macutrenus lies here.

The letters of the inscription are very irregular in size, some being two inches, and others as much as four-and-a-half inches, in height. They are of a mixed character, the first T being semi-uncial, with the bottom of the vertical stroke bent towards the right. Every E has the middle cross bar greatly elongated. The sixth letter of the upper line is very faint in the rubbings, but sufficient is shown to prove I think satisfactorily that it is intended for a debased minuscule g. The two S's are also of the minuscule character, as is the F in the word FILI. The fourth letter in the second line I prefer reading U rather than LI united, the whole letter being united without a break in the strokes. The H in HIC is of an unusual shape, and the T at the end of the inscription is quite minuscule, with a dash for the top cross stroke. The terminal letters in the second line are much crowded together, but all are distinct, and not enclavies as is often the case where there is a want of space.

On the north side of this stone, that is, on its north- east edge (for the inscription faces the east), there appears to be an Ogham inscription all down the edge.

The rubbing which I have received does not exhibit these incisions very distinctly ; but there are two groups of five oblique dashes of equal length near one end, and towards the other end are two similar dashes, preceded by a single one; there are traces of another pair still

lower, and the edge of the stone seems to be notched all the way down. In the middle of the side of the stone there appears to have been a cross, with the arms of equal length, slightly and rudely incised.

RCAM Inscribed Stone

In the churchyard stands a bilingual Latin Ogam inscribed stone. It is of oblong form 60 in above the soil which now conceals a few of the letters. The Latin inscription reads – TRENEGUSSE FILI MACUTRENI IIC IACIT ;

the Ogam – TRENAGUSU MAGUI MAGUI TRENI

One of the sides bears a faint Latin cross (*Westwood Lapid Walliae 110*)

Forest

The site of the home of a notable Welsh family, the Lloyds of Forest of which residence not a vestige is left. The earlier name seems to have been Cefn y Drum “the top of the ridge” from its position on a high bank overlooking the Teifi valley. From the quantity of wood which grew on the land it acquired the name of Forest yn nqhefn y drum, and the mansion towards the end of the 14th century was called y plas yn nqhefn y drum --Visited 6th July 1915.

Glandovan; Glandofen, Cilgerran

Glandavon is a c.1660 country house in whitewashed roughcast (mostly covered in creeper) with a hipped slate roof and paired bracket eaves. The roof has a centre valley and two big axial three-shaft rendered stacks. There is a two-storey five-window front of timber cross-windows with slate sills and a centre early 19th century 6-panel door with sidelights in an early 19th century timber porch of two Roman Doric columns, pilaster responds, and cornice. The house is to a regular square plan with a centre rear stair projection also hipped. There is an added block in the rear.

The interior, in a Renaissance square plan, is typical of the later 17th century. The staircase is exceptional in scale though relatively crude in detail, open-well, with plain string, square newels, carved finials and pendants, and turned balusters. The two front rooms and parlour have plastered panelled ceilings, with simple mouldings framing the beams. The kitchen has three exposed beams, and the remains of a small stair to the left of the fireplace. Three ornate figured wood doors were introduced from Surrey in the 20th century. Two upstairs bedrooms have similar plastered panelled ceilings, and there is some fielded panelling to the wall to the small centre room.

On the east of the forecourt are two stone early 19th century gatepiers.

Reference: Cadw listed buildings database.

Cefngarth Tumulus

A low and apparently undisturbed circular mound, the appearance of which suggests its sepulchral origin. The circumference is about 250ft and height 3ft. Recent plougings have revealed a small quantity of white quartz in the mound, not elsewhere visible on the surface of the field. A few yards north east of it is the stump of what is said to have been a natural boulder which was known as "Marbl Samson" – visited 6th July 1915

Cilgerran

Cilgerran is a small town in Pembrokeshire, on the River Teifi and near the site of Cilgerran Castle, built in 1100. The castle is thought to have been captured by Owen Glyndwr in 1405. It is probably one of the most picturesque castles in Wales and has been painted by many artists including Joseph Mallord William Turner.

The town is first mentioned in 1204 from when it was the administrative centre for a lordship until the 16th century. Although the town remained small it was considered one of the main market centres in Pembrokeshire in the 17th century. The churchyard of St Llawddog contains a megalithic standing stone or Ogham stone upon which Ogham writing can still be seen. Annual coracle races, started in 1950, attract competitors from all over the world. RCAHMW, 2009.

Castell;Cwmbettws Defended Enclosure, Bridell

An earthwork enclosure, of uncertain date, formed from the tip of a west-facing spur, set between two stream valleys: a roughly oval area, about 22-26m east-west by 22m, tapering to the west, is defined by a ditch cutting across the ridge against rising ground on the east & elsewhere by degraded earthwork banks, set about the levelled interior. J.Wiles 22.03.05

Clydey

(Clydai)

Clydau (sometimes Clydaï or Clydey) is a village, parish, and community in the Hundred of Cilgerran in Pembrokeshire, Wales. The village is a small group of houses around the parish church, 8 km southwest of Newcastle Emlyn and 13 km southeast of Cardigan. Although the village is tiny, the parish is large, encompassing several larger hamlets including Bwlchygroes and Star, the village of Tegryn, and a large number of scattered farms.

The River Cneifa, a tributary of Afon Cych, divides the parish into two ancient divisions. A remote upland area with no classified roads, the community is a bastion of the Welsh language.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1839

CLYDEY (CLYDAI), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 1268 inhabitants, and comprising 5000 acres. This place, which occupies the north-eastern extremity of the county, until lately formed the endowment of a prebend in the cathedral of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Bishop. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes have

been commuted for £387, of which £250 are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £125 to the vicar, and £12 to an impropriator. The church, dedicated to St. Clydai, is a substantial structure, with a massive square tower. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; and four Sunday schools, supported by the dissenters. Fairs are held at Hênveddau, in the parish, on September 27th and October 30th.

South Wales by Wade 1913

a village 5mls south Newcastle Emlyn.

In the church and churchyard are some inscribed stones

Isolated Church St Clydai 13c in raised circular churchyard partly rebuilt

To the SE is an earthwork called Castell Crychydd (the Heron's castle), surrounding a mound

Glynne August 1860 Welsh Churches Arch Camb 1898 p355

A large church approaching a state of ruin. It consists of a nave and chancel with south aisle extending along both, a western tower, all of the rude Welsh type and probably of the Perpendicular period. The arcade is of four low and depressed arches, three in the nave and one in the chancel, The chancel arch is rude pointed There is a rood door set high up, and on the north side is the projection for the staircase. The windows are all square headed and perpendicular, chiefly of three lights; and have some fragments of stained glass. The tower is of very rude construction, is vaulted, and opens to the nave by a very coarse pointed arch. There is a ladder to the belfry story, which opens to the nave by another pointed rude door . The tower is without string or buttress, is embattled with slit openings and a rude door. The font is a circular cup on a square base, chamfered. Everything is decayed and out of repair out of repair. There is a stoup by the south door. The outer walls are whitewashed. In the churchyard wall are some curious early inscribed stones.



Sketch of existing church from NW by Penson, who wrote report on old church only, 1876.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments – The Parish Church dedicated to St Clydai.

The church has several times been restored and renovated during the past half century, so that few of its original features remain. It consists of a chancel nave, south aisle and west tower, the south aisle is known as chapel Mair. In the south wall of this aisle is an aumbry, 15in square; and in the north wall of the nave are the entrance and three former stairs to the former rood loft; while in the south wall, by the side of a now closed door, is a stoup. The tower, a square of 17ft 6in, is of two storeys, the ground floor being vaulted, and four feet below the level of the nave. The belfrey originally opened into the nave by a pointed arch now blocked. The battlements have been renewed. The font basin is set upon a modern base; it measures 22in by 29in with a depth of 18in. It bears an ornament of similar design to that on one of the memorial stones at St Dogmael's Abbey. The fragments of stained glass noticed by Sir Stephan Glynne in 1860 have been removed – Visited 16th June 1920.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter (1994)

The west tower with a low pointed arch and the stoup inside the north doorway are 13c. The rood loft staircase and the south aisle (the Capel Mair) may be 15c. The porch and the chancel are Victorian, as are all the windows. There are two Ogham/latin grave stones and one Latin stone, one has ring cross on

as well.

1] Latin SOLINI FILIUS VENDONI (Solini son of Vendoni)

2] Latin/Ogham ETTERNI FILI VICTOR (Etternus son of Victor)

Ogham,,Ettern ...V....tor

3] Latin/Ogham DOBUNI FILI EVOLENGI

Ogham ufot Maqui.s.....

Carved head in the interior of North doorway

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice is a vicarage, but although the Prebendary of Clydey is the rector, the presentation to the living belongs to the Bishop of St. Davids.

This church was assessed in 1291 at £10.—*Taxatio*.

Cledey.—*Sclesia ibidem ex collacione Episcopi Menevensis unde Johannes Spendlove clericus est inde prebendarius in Ecclesia Cathedrali Menevensi valet communibus annis £12. Inde decima 24s. —Valor Eccl.*

Cleydey.—*Ecclesia Vicaria ibidem ex collacione Episcopi Menevensis unde Morganus Thomas est vicarius valet communibus annis £6. Inde decima 12s. —Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading, ' Livings Discharged ':—Clydey alias Clydai V. (St. Cristiolus). bishop of St. Davids. Rector or Preb. is Propr. of the Great Tithes. King's Books, £6. Clear yearly value, £25.—*Bacon's Liber Reg.*

On 27 Nov., 1899, a faculty was granted for the removal of a cottage on Velindre Farm, in the parish of Llanfyrnach, Pems., belonging to this living.

Clergy

1275. Henry de Bray.

1535-6. Morgan Thomas.

1560. Jun. 5. Maurice Williams,vice deceased.

1563. John Gwyn.

1564. Jan. 13. David Llewellyn, vice John Gwyn,

Vaughan , Maurice	1633	Vicar	
Vaughan, Maurice	1661	Vicar	
Vaughan, Mauriti	1665	Vac (resignation)	Vicar
Vaughan, Jacobus		Curate	
Vaughan, Jacobo	1665	Vicar	
Vaughan, Mauriti	1665	(Resignation)	Vicar
Evans, Evan	1688	Vicar	
Evans, Evan	1714	Vicar	
Price, David	1714	Curate	
Evans, Evan	1717	Vicar	
Lewis, David	1717	Curate	
Evans, Evan	1720	Vicar	

Jones, Johannes	1720	Curate	
Evans, Benjaminus	1722	Curate	
Evans, Benjaminus	1725	Curate	
Jones, Johannes	1728	Curate	
Jones, Johannes	1731	Vicar	
Griffiths , Samuel	1761	Curate	
Prichard , William	1763	Curate	
Jones , John	1765	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Jones , Daniel	1765	Vicar	
Jones , Daniel	1769	Vac (cession)	Vicar
Griffiths , Samuel	1769	Vicar	
Griffiths , Samuel	1798	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Evans , David 1798	Vicar		
Thomas , Thomas	1803	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1804	Curate	

Evans , David	1817	Curate	
Griffith , James	1823	Vicar	
Jones , Thomas	1823	Curate	
Evans , David	1823	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Clarke , John William	1826	Curate	
Thomas Thomas , David	1827	Vicar	
Griffith , James	1827	Vac (resignation)	Vicar
Thomas Thomas , David	1827	Vicar	
Evans , David	1828	Curate	

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

The church possesses a chalice of 1574

Two pewter Plates with no marks.

Clydey Parish Church "No ecclesiastical division or township in this parish" 1851 John Williams, Curate

Parish entry 1929 St Clydai & St Cristiolus (Penrieth) & (Castellan Church in ruins) Incumbent and Curates; W Edwards

Nonconformist Chapels:

Soar Baptist Erected in 1830; 1851 David Jones, Minister, Berllan, Clydey Present Chapel Built 1879, modified, 1881 Still open 1998. The chapel is built in the Romanesque style with a gable-entry plan and external baptistry.

Bwlch-Y-Groes Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Bwlch-Y-Groes

Bwlch-y-Groes Methodist Chapel was built in 1797, rebuilt in 1832, again in 1883 and restored in 1896. The present chapel, dated 1896, was built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the long-wall entry type. RCAHMW, October 2010

Bethel Independent Sunday School, Llanbeddau, Trelech

Bethel Independent Chapel was built in 1897 in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. By 1988 this chapel had fallen into disuse and by 2006 had been converted into a house. RCAHMW, October 2010

Llwyn-Drain Independent Sunday School, Llwyn-Drain

Llwyn-Drain Independent Sunday School was built in 1856 and restored in 1935. The present Sunday School, dated 1935, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan. RCAHMW, October 2010

Llwyn-Yr-Hwrdd Welsh Independent Chapel, Tegryn

Llwyn-yr-Hwrdd Independent Chapel was built in 1805, rebuilt in 1817, enlarged in 1844 and restored in 1870. The present chapel, dated 1870, is built in the Sub-Classical style of the gable-entry type. RCAHMW, October 2010

Clydey names for Jottings

Lloyd Hugh of Ffoes helig Cardigan – for lands on Clydey and Narberth in right of his wife 1701
High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

ap Evan Thomas	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
ap Owen Evan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bevan John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Bowen Morice	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Evan	1670	Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Eynon	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Jenkin	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David John Griffith	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Morgan	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Morice	1670	Clydey h4 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Thomas	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David Thomas	1670	Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
David William	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Davies Samual Farm while digging a ditch	1862	Clydey discovered Bronze Spear heads	Pantymaen <i>Arch Camb 1893</i>

Davies	Rev	1897	Clydey	Vicar of Cenarth	<i>Arch Camb 1897</i>
de Bray	Henry	1275	Clydey	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>	
Evan	James	1670	Clydey	P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Evan	John	1670	Clydey	P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax .</i>
Griffith	David	1670	Clydey	h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith	James	1670	Clydey	P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith	Jane	1670	Clydey	P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith	John	1670	Clydey	P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith	Margarett	1670	Clydey	P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Griffith	Thomas	1670	Clydey	P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Gwyn	John	1563	Clydey	Acc to	<i>Pembrokeshire Parsons</i>
Harry	David	1670	Clydey	P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
James	John	1670	smith Clydey	h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
James	John Thomas	1670	.Clydey	h Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
James	Morgan	1670	Clydey	P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

James	Morgan	Thomas	1670	Clydey	h1	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkin	David		1670	Clydey	h1	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkin	Margarett		1670	Clydey	h1	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Jenkin	Thomas		1670	Clydey	h1	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	David		1670	Clydey	P	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	David		1670	Clydey	P	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	David John		1670	Clydey	P	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	David		1670	of Penygloy Clydey	h2	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Evan		1670	Clydey	P	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	James		1670	Clydey	P	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	James		1670	fiddler Clydey	P	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	John Thomas		1670	Clydey	P	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Philip		1670	Clydey	P	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Thomas		1670	Clydey	P	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
John	Thomas Jenkin		1670	Clydey	h1	Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

Lewis David 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis John 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Susan 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Thomas John 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewelin David 1564 Jan 13 vice **John Gwyn** Clydey *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Llewhelin Anne 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhelin David 1670 Clydey h3 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Evan 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Hugh 1701 of Ffoes helig Cardigan – for lands on Clydey and Narberth in right of his wife 1701 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Morgan David 1670 esq Coellwyd Clydey h4 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan David 1670 gent Blaenbilan Clydey h4 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax .*

Morgan Evan 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Griffith 1670 Clydey h3 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax .*

Morgan Gwenllean 1670 . Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan	James	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morgan	James	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morgan	John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan	Katherine	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan	Mary	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morgan	Owen	1670	.Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morgan	Owen James	1670	Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morgan	Thomas, Griffith	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Morice	Inon	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Morice	Thomas	1670	Clydey h4 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>
Owen	David	1670	Clydey H1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Owen	Elizabeth	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Owen	John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Owen	Morgan	1670	Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i> .
Parry	John	1670	Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred	<i>Hearth Tax</i>

Powell David Thomas 1670 Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell Mathias 1670 Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees David David 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Evan 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Griffith 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Hugh 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees John 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rhys John 1897 Clydey Prof-- LL D Epigraphic *Notes on old Pembrokeshire stones Arch Camb 1897 Page 125*

Richard James 1670 Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert John 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert Thomas 1670 Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Saunders Erasmus 1670 Rev Born at Clydey North Pembrokeshire the son of **Tobias Saunders** of Cilrhedyn , Pembs., and **Lettice Phillips** of Penboy, Carms. Educated Jesus College Oxford where he helped **Edward Lhuyd** collecting information regarding Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire –Appointed curate of Blockley in Worcestershire 1702 and vicar 1705 He also held the living as rector of Helmdon which he held as an absentee pluralist till 1721 In 1709 he had been preferred to a prebendary stall in the collegiate Church of Christ Brecon. He married **Dorothy Lloyd** daughter of **Humphry Lloyd** of Aberbechan and they had 7 children. In his book *A of the State of Religion in the Diocese of St Davids* publishes in 1721 he gives a very graphic description of churches in the diocese. "St Daniels near Pembroke is the haunt of jackdaws and owls.". He died

at at Aberbechan on the 1st June 1724 and was buried at St Mary's Shewsbury.

His eldest son was Dr Erasmus Saunders, Canon of Windsor, Vicar of St Martin in the Fields and Prebendary of Rochester who died in 1775 *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

Saunders Tobias 1670 Clydey h4 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Solini son of Vendoni ancient Stone Clydey.

Spendlove Johannes 1534 . clericus Clydey *ValorEcc*

Thomas James 1670 Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Mary 1670 widow Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morgan 1535 Clydey *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Thomas Morgan 1670 Clydey P Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morganus 1534 .est vicarius Clydey *Valor Eccl*

Vaughan James 1670 clerk Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William James 1670 Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Morgan James 1670 Clydey h2 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Morice 1670 Clydey h1 Kilgarron Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Maurice 1560 Jun 5 Clydey *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

State of Education in Wales 1847

Clydey is an agricultural area, labourers receive 6s a week on their own finding. There is no residential clergyman but there is one land proprietor resident. Dr Jones does not give to a school but is willing to grant a site to build one. The moral character of the population is recorded as "good". It is not known how many children are not in receipt of any education. For the most part the people of the parish cannot read or write. – Rev Thomas James Curate of Clydey, Cardigan.

Mining Clydey

Un-named Mine SN 234.324. Shaft adjacent to old lane 300 yards south south west of Llwyn yr hwrdd. Lead trial late 19th / early 20th century. Disturbed ground only visible.

Cottage Mine Exact location not known; reportedly in the hands of Llanfyrnach Mine lessee in 1860s.

Un-named Mine SN 232.314. Trial adit 300 yards east north east of Llwyn celyn isaf. No historical detail available. Probably 19th century trial for lead. Open and used as water supply to farm.

Un-named Mine SN 229.308. Trial adit actually within the compensation dam area 500 yards west south west of Llwyn celyn lan. No historical detail. Adit still open.

Sites of Interest

Lost Churches In Wales.

To The Editor Of The Arch. Camb. Oct. 30, 1863.

Sir,—For the information of an "Old Member," I herewith send you a list of several lost churches. In the parish of Clydey, Pembrokeshire, celebrated for its inscribed stones of an early Christian date, there exists on the farm of Plas yr bendy an oblong-square mound, the site of a lost chapel called "Cappel Mair" (St. Mary's Chapel). The ruins are covered with turf, but easily traced. The mother church of Clydey contains a very ancient monument to the memory of a family living at Cappel Mair, probably at Plas yr hendy.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Castell y Blaidd

This is a tumulus, not a castle; though the possibility that it may have been both should not be hastily dismissed. There is however, nothing beyond the word "Castell" to support the latter identification, while there is good but not first hand evidence to prove its sepulchral purpose. It shows as a low, circular, grass-grown mound, having an average height of 2ft and a circumference of about 150ft, and bears evident signs of being opened. The field within it stands has been

subdivided, the intervening hedge carried directly over the mound. The site is within a few yards of the boundary between the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, and nearly at the junction of two important roads. Visited 17th September 1914

Crug Bach

This is a mound on the south eastern margin of Rhos y llyn, a small lake which both the name and the situation prove to have once existed here. The mound is evidently sepulchral and does not appear to have been disturbed. Its height is 5ft and circumference at base about 250ft. There formerly stood a second mound known as Crug y llyn, on the south west margin of the same lake. The site is now occupied by a farm house of the name, and no trace remains of the mound. Visited 27th December 1914.

Caer Hen Feddau

About 200yds north east of the hamlet of hen Feddau, and on a field styled Parc y Gaer is a slight circular depression 15ft in diameter. It is said to present the same appearance as it has always done within living memory. It is undoubtedly ancient, and the site is probably that of a dismantled tumulus; against which suggestion stands the field name of *Parc y Gaer*, unless that name is a substitution for and earlier *Parc y Garn* –Visited 27th October 1914.

Castell Crychudd ; the heron's castle

This is a fine mound and bailey earthwork, well placed on the spur of a gentle hill at an altitude of 500ft and commanding a clear view on all sides except the south, where the land rises slightly. The fall to the river Cynnifa is by a gradual slope of about a mile. The *Pem Arch Survey* gives the following description of this earthwork :-

The Heron's Castle is a very interesting camp. Situated on the blunt end of a hill is a sort of tump surrounded by a deep ditch dug through slatey soil. All the soil has been heaped up on the tump, thus levelling up the space on which may have stood a wooden castalet, and forming a bank from 8 to 18ft high. On the western side is a lane 175yds long with a bank on each side. This is in fact a covered way leading to water. This covered way also forms the defence of an area between the castalet and the water on the north western side. This area is protected on the other sides by the tump and a bank and forms an outer ward of the camp; The entrance to this last was formed by a bank across the ditch from this outer ward. The builders of the "Heron's Castle" had advanced very considerably in the art of fortification, and protected the water supply. Perhaps we should not be far wrong if we ascribed this castell to the period of the English /Welsh wars. Fenton (Tours p 487) calls this camp Nant y Castell, and says that he picked up bits of pottery there which may be Roman.

The mound is completely surrounded by a dry moat 10ft wide, except on the western side, where the soil was left to form the entrance from the courtyard into the mound castle. From the bottom of the moat the mound rises to an average height of 18ft. The summit, which has a diameter of 30ft has been hollowed out to an unusual depth of about 7ft, and the fall from the circumference to the centre is fairly regular on all sides. The courtyard or bailey, which is somewhat irregular in shape measures 90ft by 30ft. It is protected by a bank of 5ft interior height falling on the outside to a shallow ditch 6ft in width. On the side furthest from the mound the ditch becomes a lane leading to a spring still known as *Ffynnon Castell*, while the well field is called *Parc Castell* --Visited 15th June 1920

Castell Crychudd; Castell Cicydd

'Heron's Castle': the embanked motte encloses an area some 24m across, showing a clear causewayed entrance into the banked & ditched bailey enclosure on the west, which is some 70m north-west to south-east by 38m: the earthworks on the west, where the bailey rests on a stream, may represent some form of water management feature (a mill, or fishpond).

Motte and bailey castle in very good state of preservation. The castle mound rises 20ft (6.1m) above the encircling ditch. The mound is saucer shaped and the interior is 12ft (3.6m) below the edges. Bailey bank exists on north and south. On the west the ground is scarped. Source: Extract from Cadw FMW report, 1950.

Inscribed Stones

The following inscribed stones removed from various sites in the parish, have been placed in the parish church for better preservation.

1] A stone which formerly stood built into the wall of the churchyard, immediately beyond the lych gate, having probably been placed there after one of the restorations of the church or upon reparation of the churchyard wall. The close of rough ground directly to the north east of the church is called *Parc Y Maen* and there can be no doubt that this was a former and probably the original site of the boulder. It is 5ft in length, of irregular shape and thickness "The legend is in Roman capitals of a debased type with a tendency to minuscule form" The inscription reads
SOLINI FILIVS VENDONI

There are no Ogam scores.

The latest scholar to examine the stone Prof R.A.S. Macalister of Dublin, believes it to have originally borne an Ogam which has broken away "I judge this" he adds "from the appearance of the angle which would have been inscribed, for no trace of the scores remains

2] The earlier position of this stone was within the churchyard "close to" (according to Brash). "forming part of" (Westwood), the north wall. It measures 4ft high, 13 in broad, 11 in thick at the centre, and has supported a sundial. The Latin reads

ETERNI FILI VICTOR

while the Ogam (reading the longer line upwards and the shorter line downwards) represents
ETTERN ...TOR.

"The first E of the ogam is not very plain; but in view of the unmistakable E of the Latin, there can be little doubt that the Ogam once read something like the following
ETTERNI MAQUI FICTO" (Brash)

3] The third stone now in Clydai church is said to have once stood in "an old chappel in the churchyard" but at a date not far beyond living memory it was removed to the farm of Dugood, about two miles north of the church, where it lay until restored to the church by the late Mr Henry Owen D.C.L., a member of this Commission.

The monument is of especial importance as bearing not only a memorial inscription in both Latin and Ogam, but also an equal armed cross within a circle. The form of the cross is similar though not identical with many of the earliest crozdes that are found in the Celtic areas of the British Isles. "The entire length of the stone is 4ft 3in, breadth at bottom 11 ½ ins, at top 14in and from 3 to 4 in in thickness" (Brash). The readings appear to be :

in Latin, DOBOT[VCI] FILIUS EVOLENG
in Ogam DOV[O]T[A]C[O]S.

The stone came into notice through the enquiries made by Edward Lhuyd, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, of the clergy and others of the Principality in the year 1698. Lhuyd may himself visited Clydai; but at any rate one of his assistance who reached the place took a sketch of the inscription, and this sketch, or a copy of it, passed at Lhuyd's death in 1709 to Mr John Anstis, in whose collection, now in the British Museum, it has been preserved. The sketch is extremely rude, and is evidently the work of one who has been told to be a faithful copyist of the letters and markings that he saw upon the stone, but who was not equal to a drawing of the cross

Westwood adds: "If, as may be conjectured, the cross with its double lined stem and transverse lined base is a subsequent addition to the stone, some of the older letters may have been cut through" Brash remarks; This stone most truly tells its own tale. It was originally selected as the sepulchral memorial of some Gaedhelic worthy, and his name and patronymic inscribed in Ogam on the angle reading from the bottom or broad end upwards.... At some later period it was transformed into the grave pillar of another personage, whose inscription was cut on the face of the stone in the letters and language introduced by their Roman masters and the universal in Britain. It was evidently removed from its pagan cemetery, and the cross having been inscribed upon the broader end which originally went into the ground it was turned bottom upwards and placed either as a monument or as a consecrated emblem of Christianity adjoining the Christian Church. That the cross had nothing to do with either of the inscriptions is quite evident from the fact that the commencement of both should of necessity be buried in the earth when the cross end was turned upward. An additional evidence is the partial defacement of the Latin inscription by the long vertical and transverse scors cut in the face of the stone, or which may have been a portion of an

intended shaft to the wheel cross such as I have often seen on other pillar stones" (*Arch Camb* 1874 p283)

In the summer of 1921 the inscriptions at Clydai were carefully examined by Prof R.A.S. Macalister of Dublin. Of the stone under consideration he observes:

" I have no hesitation in reading

DOBITVCI FILIUS EVOLENGI;

the lettering has been cut into by the stem of a later formed cross, but every letter except the first I is quite distinct".

Carn y Fran

The cairn which is known to have occupied this site about 300yds east of Castell Crychdydd has been cleared away –Visited 15 June 1920

Pant y Maen

There has been considerable clearance of stone from this field among which may have been the ruins of a cairn –Visited 17th September 1914.

Crug y mynach

The map attached to the Tithe Schedule shows the site as Crug y Mynach. The monks frave mound. So far as it can be located, this appears to have been at the western angle of two country roads about 200yds north of Fron fedw cottages, and directly north of the Glog quarries. A mound was cleared away about 60yrs ago, when what was described by an old inhabitant of the parish as “a piece of bronze” was discovered –Visited 14th June 1920.

Hen feddau

This name is now borne by a small hamlet in the south eastern part of the parish, a few yards from the carmarthenshire boundary. Fenton (Tour 484) speaks of “lines of parallel ridges of considerable length, overhrown with heath, and seemingly of antiquity, a little to the right of the ancient road hereabouts known bt the popular name of Sarnau, but a thorough investigation of them I reserve for my tour through the counrty they are in”- that is, the county of Carmarthen, but the opportunity does not appear to have presented itself. He continues”The tradition is that that there was a great battle fought here, and that the bodies of the slain were deposited in the regularly semi cylindrical ridges” No trace of graves could be found in the immediate vicinity of the village of Hen feddau; nor were any traditions of such known to several old people of the place; so that it seems probable that Fenton's remarks are intended to apply to Parc y beddau in the parish Cilrhedyn west, now in the county of Pembroke, but formerly in that of Carmarthen, where there certainly are “lines of parallel ridges of considerable length”--- Visited 27th October 1914.

Hendre Cymry

“Here” says Fenton (Tour 487) “I turn down the slope of a hill to a place called Hendrev Cymry, by its name and accompanying tradition the site of an old British town, to which I observed a paved road leading that began at the base of the hill”

NB The name denotes rather a medieval trev or township that was occupied wholly of chiefly by Welsh tribesmen, and administered according to Welsh custom.

Dolau llannerch

Of this old mansion, the home of a family named Lloyd, which is said to have been built in castellated style, nothing is now visible above the surface. It stood immediately south of the present house – Visited 14th June 1920

Fron Hall, Enclosure, West Cilrhedyn

A ploughed-out semi-circular outward facing scarp represents the remnants of a banked circular enclosure, 20m in diameter, thought to have been an IA enclosed settlement. J.Wiles 28.02.02
RCAHMW

Crug Bach, Rhos-Y-Llyn

A round barrow, 21m diameter and 1.5m high, disturbed about the centre.
J.Wiles 28.02.02 RCAHMW

St Teilo's Stone, West Cilrhedyn

A plain, rough hewn monolith, 1.3m high and 0.4m square, set upon a roughly shaped block 1.4m square and 0.3m high. The most secure attribution for this monument is that it was the pillar of a sundial (now lost). It would appear that it was originally a churchyard cross, whilst it is also recorded as an (Ogham) inscribed stone. J.Wiles 28.02.02 RCAHMW

Hen Caerau, West Cilrhedyn

A near-circular earthwork enclosure, set upon a slight shelf on ground falling to the north-west, having an internal diameter of 28-32m & being defined by two concentric banks, the work being some 56m across overall: destroyed by cultivation on the south-west and otherwise generally ploughed down. J.Wiles 23.03.05 RCAHMW

Castell Gilfach Gam Promontory Fort

Site of Iron Age promontory fort, recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 19th Oct 2010.

Capel Mair

A writer in an early volume of Arch Camb (1864 p178) states that "in the parish of Clydey, there exists on the farm of Plas yr hendy an oblong square mound, the site of a lost chapel valued Cappel Mair (St Mary's Chapel) the ruins are covered with turf but easily traced." The site could not be located, nor is anything remembered of such a building. The south aisle of the parish church is known as Capel Mair and there may be some confusion.

Garreg Lwyd

A farm with no grey stone now standing on it.

Parc maen

Parc maen llwyd

These sites show no present signs of one or more standing stones

Finds

Stone Axe

On the occasion of the visit of the Cambrian Archaeological Association to Cardigan in the year 1859, a stone axe said to have been found at Bwlch blaen euerfa in this parish (Arch Camb 1859 p349) was exhibited Its present whereabouts is not known.

Hoard of Bronze Implements

What is said to be the most considerable find of bronze implements hitherto recorded as having occurred in Wales was made in the autumn of 1859. It is especially important to fix upon the exact spot where the discover took place but a difficulty arises from the vagueness of the meagre accounts published on the subject. Dr Walter D Jones of Glan Cuch possessed the greater number of the objects forming the hoard but wrote a short account two years after the occurrence in which he states that “ in the course of draining a bog near Henfeddau some curious pike heads and other remains of ancient British weapons and found a pit of turbary peat about 3ft deep”

The find is now represented by 31 separate pieces at St David's College Lampeter presented by Dr Jones and two spearheads and the butt end of a spear now in the Museum of the Carmarthenshire antiquarian Society. Seen 13th October 1920

Dugout

About the year 1903 a boat fashioned out of a single oak baulk was discovered at a depth of 8ft in a peat bog upon a farm of Nant Ifan fawr. It was uninjured, with the exception that its sides has been somewhat flattened by the pressure of superincumbent earth. It measures 9ft 3in in length interior depth of 12 in from thwarts to a perfectly flat bottom which has a width of 22 in; the trink had bee hollowed out to an average thinness of 6in.. There is no keel. The bow is pointed, and traces of rowlocks for paddles remain on both sides. After exposure to all weathers in the farmyard for nearly 20 years its true character was recognised by our Assistant Inspection Officer, and by the generosity of its discoverers it has been presented to the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.

Llanfihangel Penbedw

Llanfihangel Penbedw - St Michael's

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1839

Llanvihangel-Penbedw (Llan-Fihangel-Penbedw) 1839 Lewis

LLANVIHANGEL-PENBEDW (LLAN-FIHANGEL-PENBEDW), a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Cardigan; containing 343 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and the distinguishing adjunct to its name from the number of fine birch-trees growing in the vicinity. It is pleasantly situated in the northeastern part of the county, near the source of the river Nevern, which, after flowing through the parish, continues its course in a western direction, and falls into the sea at Newport. Within about forty yards of the source of the Nevern also springs up the small river Selly, which proceeds for a short distance eastward, and then flows northward and joins the Teivy. The parish comprises 2100 acres, of which 340 are common or waste land; it is generally in a good state of cultivation, and the surrounding scenery is diversified. Kîlrhue is a good mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending an agreeable variety of scenery. The old road leading from Carmarthen to Cardigan passes through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £135 per annum. The church, which is situated in an extreme corner of the parish, is not remarkable for any peculiar architectural details.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The earliest record of this rectory is in 1325, which shows that shortly previous to that date the patronage of the benefice belonged to John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. On 3 Dec., in that year, the church of Lanvihanel in Wales, of the annual value of 6 marks, was assigned to Thomas Le Blount and Juliana his wife, late the widow of John de Hastings, as dower from her late husband.—Close Rolls. By 1594 the living had come into the possession of the Crown. - (Owen's Pem.) In 1291 this church was assessed at £4 for tenths to the King. - (*Taxatio*.) Llanvyhangell Penbedo.—Ecclesia ibidem ad plesent-acionem dicte Domine Regine unde Johannes est rector valet coramurlibus annis £6. Inde decima 12s - (*Valor Eccl.*) Under the heading 'livings Discharged':—Penbedw alias Uan Fihangel Penbedw R. (St. Michael) - The Prince of Wales. King's Books, £6. Clear yearly value £24. £40.—*Bacons liber Regis*.

Grant

LANFIHANGEL PENBEDW, St. Michael(1859-1860) Pembrokeshire Grant –Reason enlargement For new north transept, new windows, reseating and replastering of walls DAVIES, John C.: fl. 1859-63(Architect)

The Parish Church --Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The present structure was practically rebuilt about the mid 19th century upon old foundations, The plan is of a nave 44ft by 12 ft, chancel 16 ½ ft north transept known as the Kilrhiw chapel now used as a vestry, and a squat western tower with a slated roof which barely rises above the ridge of the nave. The windows have wooden frames. In the north wall of the nave are traces of a doorway now blocked. The entrance to the church is by a pointed doorway in the west wall of the tower. The font is modern, and nothing could be learned of an earlier one. The churchyard is about one acre in extent –Visited 11 October 1921.



The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Slater 1994.

This derelict ivy-grown church with a horse kept in the churchyard has a long narrow nave, a low west tower, a north transept, and a chancel reached through a plain pointed arch. Most of it is 13c but no pre 19c openings now survive.

The church and was described in 2004 as "*miserably abandoned and overgrown*"; the growth was cleared subsequently but the church remains in a poor state internally and from the manure latterly used as an animal shelter.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

In this parish there is in present use a Chalice and Paten of plated metal. The cup is 7 in. in height, and its bell-shaped bowl rests upon a baluster stem. Inscription : " Presented by Mrs Lloyd, Kilrhue,

to the Church of Llanhhangel Penbedw ad 1860”.

— The paten measures 8f in. in diameter. The donor was the mother of the first Baronet, Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd of Bronwydd, Cardigansbjie (creation 1863), and grandmother of the present baronet. Sir Marteine Owen Mowbray Lloyd. Sir Marteine is the 34th Lord of the Barony of Kemes by right of tenure, being the last Lord Marcher in the kingdom, and claims to be the representative of Martin de Tours, who accompanied William 1 to England. His father was Member of Parliament for Cardiganshire (L) 1865-8, and for Cardigan District 1868-74.

Clergy

Johns, Morgan	1563	Rector	
Prichard, Gulielmus	1683	Rector	
Prichard, Willimus	1692	Rector	
Evans, David	1720	Curate	
Prichard, Gulielmus	1728 Vac (natural death)	Rector	
Evans, David	1728	Rector	
Jones, Thomas	1730	Curate	
John, Philips	1734	Curate	
Jones, John	1746	Curate	
Lloyd , Thomas	1765	Curate	
Lewes , Watkin	1770 Vac (natural death)	Rector	
Davies , Lewis	1770	Rector	
Davies , Lewis	1815 Vac (natural death)	Rector	
Lewes , Benjamin	1815	Rector	
Augustus , Brigstocke	1823	Curate	
Thomas , Josiah	1823 Vac (natural death)	Perpetual Curate	
Brigstocke , Augustus	1823	Curate	
Evans , John	1824	Rector	
Lewis , Benjamin	1824 Vac (resignation)	Rector	
Davies , David	1827	Rector	
Hughes , Joseph	1828	Curate	
Devonald , George	1828	Rector	
Davies , David	1828 Vac (natural death)	Rector	
Howell , Hugh	1830	Curate	
Devonald , George	1833	Curate	

Non Conformist – Nil

Education

1737 Parish School: Llanfihangel Penbedw, Parish School,

Licensed Schoolmaster Jones, David Stipend £14 with Chapel Colman Jurisdiction

Clagett, Nicholas/St. Davids 1732-1742 *CCEd*

The State of Education In Wales 1847 The Parish of Llanfihangel Penbedw

I visited the above parish on Sunday the 6th of February. It contained no school of any description. The Rector told me that there been no school in the parish to his knowledge since 1828. the children of small farmers go to Newchapel and Manordivey schools both in the Manordivey parish. The majority of laboured are too poor to send their children to school (Agricultural labourers receive 1s.. on their own finding a day of 8d per day with food. Some could read but not write welsh but none english)

The church is situated in one extreme corner of the parish; it is in bad repair and very damp. The day of my visit was excessively cold and the congregation consisted of only four or five. There is in not one Church communicant in the parish; but the Rector told me that he did not think there was a single head of family in the parish who was not a member of one of the Dissenting chapels in the neighbouring parishes. They are a very quiet set of men; there was not a single disturbance in the parish during the Rebecca riots

David Lewis Assistant

Llanfihangel Penbedw Names for Jottings

de Hastings John 3 Dec 1325 Earl of Pembroke deceased widow Juliana held advowson of the church of Cilgarron patron Llanfihangel Penbedw 1325 *Close Rolls,Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hughes William 3 December 1771 St Dogmaels Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing money and a purse Llanfihangel Penbedw Prosecutor **John Lloyd**, Llanfihangel Penbedw, Yeoman Verdict Guilty of felony only - partial verdict Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James David 1 August 1773 Llanfihangel Penbedw Yeoman Offence Assault. Dale Prosecutor **David Ann** otherwise **Saunders** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Le Blount Juliana 3 Dec 1325 patron late the widow of **John de Hastings** as dower from her late husband Llanfihangel Penbedw *Pembrokeshire Parsons Close Rolls*

Le Blount Thomas 3 Dec 1325 patron Llanfihangel Penbedw *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Lloyd Catherine 28 December 1798 Clydai Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by strangulation, after concealing its birth and its burial in Llanfihangel Penbedw churchyard. Clydai Prosecutor **Morris Thomas**, , gent & ChurchWarden & overseer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Thomas 1843 .of Bronwydd Esq owned Kilrhue Llanfihangel Penbedw

Morgan ? 1843 .Dr leased Kilrhue Llanfihangel Penbedw

Owen George 1611-12 Will of **George Owen** of the parish of Llanvihangel Penbedw, clerk. He held the livings of Llanvihangel Penbedw and Whitechurch in Kemes, and was one of the first Pembrokeshire authors. , *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*.

Sites of interest

Tumuli

On the summit of Frenni Fawr 1297 ft above ord. Datim stands a group of five tumuli, three of the group falling within this parish, one into that of Castellau and the fifth into the parish of Penrhudd. The three in Llanfihangel Penbedw stand in line on the boundary between that parish and Penrhudd. The mound which occupies the precise summit has a height of about 6ft and a circumference of 250 ft. It appears to have escaped the attentions of **Fenton**. The other two he attacked with more zeal than discretion; and of them he writes “ We fairlt intersected one, the largest, and made an immense opening in the other, no interment was found byt the former, as went the tradition and probably its companion too, aboiut thirty years ago [c1770] from a supposition that it contained treasure, had been ransacked”(Tour 510 These mounds are smaller than the “monarch” as Fenton terms the largest, their base circumference being about 170ft and their present height from 3 to 4ft. All are covered with Gorse. --Visited 10th September1914.

Maen Gwyn and Maen Coch

These are the names of two cottages about 300yds east of the farm of Blaen ffos, where probably once stood what may have been regarded as rival meini hirion, each with its appropriate legend – Visited 11the October 1921.

Llantood

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Llantood, Llantyd (Llan-Illyd)

LLANTYD (LLAN-ILLTYD), a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cardigan; containing 300 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Illyd, an eminent teacher of Christianity, who died about the close of the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, near the separation of the two great roads leading respectively from Cardigan to Fishguard and Haverfordwest; and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, of which the whole is inclosed. The surrounding scenery, though not marked by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and the views over the adjacent country are agreeably diversified. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed, with that of Monington, or Eglwys Wythwr, to the discharged vicarage of St. Dogmael's: the tithes have been commuted for £125 payable to the impropriator, and £32 to the vicar. The church is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. John Jones, in 1729, bequeathed a rent-charge of twenty shillings towards the relief of poor persons not receiving parochial aid, which until some years back was annually distributed according to the will of the testator.

1895 Nooks and corners of Pembrokeshire

At the crossways farther on we are a matter of 500 feet above the sea, with Monington village on our left, and the church and ruined castle of Llantood away to the right.

The church closed to services in 2012 owing to the dangerous condition of the bell-cote gable end.

The Monasticm Order in South Wales 1066-1348 - F. G. Cowley.

St Dogmael's priory was founded by Robert fitz Martin 1113>1115 it became an abbey in 1120. Pill Priory founded by Adam de Roche around c1200 and Caldy founded by Geva mother of Robert fitz Martin founded between 1113 and 1115 were attached to St Dogmael's. St Dogmael's had 720 acres in 1291 but there are no figures for Caldy or Pille. The assessed value given for Pille in 1291 was £24 4 11d but no figures for St Dogmael's and Caldy. In 1291 Llantood belonging to St Dogmael's - value £4 0 0d

Since the dissolution of that house, it has been in the patronage of the crown.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Under the name 'Ecclesia de Langetot,' this church was in 1291 assessed at £4 for tenths to the

King. —(*Taxatio.*)

Lantsyd:— Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti abbatis [de St. Dogmaele] unde Thomas Lloid est vicarius et valet per annum 46s. 8d. Inde decima 4s. 8d. —(*Valor. Eccl.*)

The vicarage of Llantood appears to have been united to the benefices of Monington and St. Dogmaels as far back as 1624; at all events the three vicarages have been held down to the present date by the same incumbent

On 10 April, 1883, a faculty was issued for the restoration of Llantood Church.

Grant

LANTOOD, St. Illtyd (1876-1885) Pembrokeshire Grant Reason: Rebuild Outcome: Approved
Professionals DAVIES, David: d. 1926 of Penrhiwllan(Architect)



Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments – The Parish Church dedicated to St Illtyd.

This church was entirely rebuilt in 1884, though doubtless on the old foundations. It now consists of nave, chancel, north porch and single bell cote above the western gable. The font – an almost square basin 20in by 19in externally and 14 ½ internally external depth 18in with slight chamfered and curved angles, slopes off to a modern pillar and base. Erect against the west wall of the nave is a carved sepulchral slab bearing an incised cross, the arms of which are enclosed within a design of fleur de lys. It is of 14th century date. In its design, execution and excellent preservation, it stands out favourably amongst the mortuary monuments of the county. In the porch have been preserved two corbels bearing male masks, probably of the same period as the slab; also a plain stoup – Visited 30th July 1914.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

LANTOOD '— The Elizabethan Chalice belonging to this parish is in excellent preservation. The only mark found is the maker's, . The Paten cover has been lost In every respect the ornamentation and shape corresponds with the Amroth cup. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed "*
POCVLVM - ECLESIE + DE + LLANTOT 1574 ". Height, 6 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ;

weight, 8 oz. 8 dwts.

Two Patens and a small tankard Flagon of plated metal.

A brass Alms-dish,

A pewter Plate, 8 in. in diam., and marked RP ; lion rampant ; harp.

On the iron chest kept in the vestry is inscribed "Llantwd Parish 1830.

Clergy -with St Dogmael's and Mornington

Proband , Edward	1623	Vicar
Edwards, Franciscus	1671	Curate
Evans, Johes	1687	Vicar
Evans, Johannes	1692	Vicar
Evans, Johannes	1692	Curate
Evans, David	1714	Curate
Evans, David	1717	Curate
Evans, David	1720	Curate
Lloyd, David	1728	Vicar
Hodge, Isaacus	1730	Curate
Gwynn, Morgan	1739	Vicar
Gwynne, Morgan	1747	(Resignation) Vicar
Walters , Lewis	1769	Curate
Jones , William	1770	Curate
Jones , William	1775	Vicar
Gwynne , Morgan	1776	Vac (resignation)Vicar
Jones , William	1776	Vicar
Jones , William	1804	Vicar
Richardson , P.D.	1820	Curate
Morgan , David	1825	Curate
Vincent , Henry James	1826	Vicar
Jones , William	1826	Vac (natural death) Vicar

Nonconformist Chapels:

Glanrhyd CM chapel, Llantwyd Built c1807, rebuilt 1870; Still open 2000

Hearth Tax 1670 Lantood Parish

Owen Phillipp	Lantood	h1
Walter Eynon	Lantood	h1
Hugh Rice	Lantood	h2
Griffith John	Lantood	h1
Owen Philip	Lantood	h1
Mathias Rees	Lantood	h1
David Robert	Lantood	h1
Thomas John	Lantood	h2
James David	Lantood	h1
Sambroke John	Lantood	h1
Thomas Rice	Lantood	h1
Ford Richard	Lantood	h3
Thomas William	Lantood	h1
Lewis George	Lantood	h2
John Morgan	Lantood	h2
John Eynon	Lantood	h1
Martin James	Lantood	h1
Lewhelin Evan John	Lantood	h1
Devonalt William	Lantood	h1
Morice George	Lantood	p
Rees John	Lantood	p
Thomas Rees	Lantood	p
David Thomas	Lantood	p
John Thomas	Lantood	p
Phillipps Evan John	Lantood	p
Griffith Rees	Lantood	p
Devonalt William	Lantood	p
Harry Rees	Lantood	p
Luce Evan	Lantood	p
William George	Lantood	p

Llantood (St Dogmells) names for Jottings

Lloyd John 9 January 1817 Llantood Servant Offence Theft of cloth and wearing apparel from a warehouse, Goods originally came from a shipwreck of the ship Elizabeth and Mary , Indicted with his brother indicted with larceny, not theft from a warehouse, Prisoner aged 34, Others implicated, but not indicted St Dogmaels Prosecutor **Davies, Thomas**, Capt Gent, Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Richards Mary 19 December 1814 Eglwysrwr Married Offence Theft of wearing apparel from an inn on Cardigan fair day, Indicted with her Husband, Cardigan Cardigan Prosecutor **Jenkins Rachel**, Llantood spinster Verdict Guilty to the value of 4/-, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*,

Education

State of Education in Wales 1847

There is no residential clergy, Landed proprietor or school in the Parish which is an agricultural one. Labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 6d a day with food. They cannot for the most part read and write and the number of children who could benefit from schooling could not be estimated by our informant the Rev Henry Vincent of St Dogmaels

1876 A temporary Board School was held at Llantood from 12th May 1876. A permanent school building was built in 1879. The school closed on 18th July 1986. It has since been converted into a private house.

Sites of Interest

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Castell Felin Ganol

This earthwork is situated on the left bank of the river Pilian, here the boundary between the parishes of Llantood and Bridell, and about 250 yds to the south of felin ganol farmhouse. It is placed on a tongue of land which drops sharply to the streams on both sides of the headland. The neck of the promontory is defended by a strong but somewhat ruined rampart 300ft in length. The bank rises to a height of 10ft and falls 15ft to a partly rock hewn ditch, now much obliterated. The entrance at the eastern end of the bank has been much altered. The extreme point of the camp has been scarped. The enclosed area has a length of 180 ft and a width of 190 ft. Below the camp to the south is a house known as "Castell" – Visited 4th August 1914.

Castell pen yr allt

A fine and well preserved mount and bailey earthwork standing 300 yds north east of the parish church. The motte has a height of some 8ft and a summit diameter of 30ft. The bailey, a circular plateau of 8ft in height is placed to the north of the mound' it is surrounded by a rampart and formidable ditch, averaging 30ft from crest to floor. The ditch is 10ft wide, it was scarped and counterscarped. To the south the ground falls steeply to a strong spring of water. In 1864 it was stated by a neighbouring vicar that he remembered remains of an old stone tower about 30ft in diameter on top of the mound. At present the summit displays no signs of buildings – Visited 30th July 1914.

Caer

Only the slightest traces remain of an earthwork on a field of Pen y gaer farm, and on the left bank of the river Pilian. So far as the work can be traced it would appear to have been a narrow rectangular enclosure running east and west. The north rampart has a present height of 3ft; that to the south can just be discerned. The western bank is lost in a hedge, and has disappeared entirely. The spot is still locally known as Y Gaer – Visited 5th August 1914.

Rhyd y garn wen

The name of a house two thirds of a mile north of the parish church, near a ford across a stream. Nothing is known of a cairn or tumulus having stood here. In the fields east and south of the house are two erect stones which appear to have no archaeological import. They are whitewashed.
--Visited 29th June 1914.

Croes y forwyn

A farm half a mile south of the parish church. The source of the name, "The Virgin or Maiden's Cross" is not apparent.

Parc y Mynach

The name of a field between the farmhouses of Ffos y bontbren and Felin ganol about half a mile east by north of the parish church. Local tradition asserts that on this field, or in the dingle on the east side, formerly stood a chapel. The tenant of Felin ganol, when ploughing, has for some years been on the lookout for foundations, but so far without success. Both places may have been connected with the Monastery of St Dogmaels – Visited 4th August 1914.

Castell Pen-Yr-Allt, Llantood RCAHMW

Earthworks thought to represent the remains of a medieval castle. These include a banked and ditched, generally polygonal enclosure, about 52m north-west to south-east by 50m, tapering to about 30m on the north-west. It rests on steep natural slopes on the south-east, with its ditches springing from natural declivities. Where the enclosure faces rising ground, to the north-west, the ramparts are now greatly degraded but are thought to have been doubled, whilst on the south-east the ditch is represented by a ledge above the natural slopes. Set rather off centre in the southern part of the enclosure is a ditchless steep-sided sub-circular mound, some 16-20m across & 2.4m high, having a summit area about 9.0m in diameter. It is possible that this mound represents the remains of a free standing circular masonry tower. J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 22 March 2005

Manordeifi

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1838 - Manordeifi

A parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (S. E.) from Cardigan, and 6 (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 963 inhabitants.

This parish is bounded on the east by Kenarth, south by Llanvihangel-Penbedw, west by Kîlgerran, and north by the river Teivy, being situated at the north-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surface is finely undulated, and the scenery, which is enriched with thriving plantations, and enlivened by the course of the river, is generally pleasing, and in many parts picturesque. The Teivy abounds with salmon, in taking which many persons are employed; and trout, sewin, and other fresh-water fish, are also to be found in it. Some tin-works were formerly established here, and a canal connected them with the Teivy below Llêchrhŷd bridge, to which place that river is navigable for small craft; some excellent quarries, also, for flag-stones, have been opened, principally on the glebe land, but they are not now worked.

This vicinity is ornamented with several gentlemen's seats; the adjoining country is richly wooded, and affords some fine s of the Vales of Teivy and Cych, which here unite, abounding with features of romantic beauty.

Pentre, formerly the seat of the family of Saunders, is now, by marriage of the heiress of that family with the father of the present owner, the property of D. Saunders Davies, Esq. It is a handsome and substantial modern edifice, erected on the site of the old mansion, and embosomed in flourishing plantations; the grounds, notwithstanding that they retain to a considerable degree the ancient style, are finely laid out, and from their elevated situation command some extensive prospects, embracing part of the Vale of Teivy, the town of Cardigan, and the Irish Sea in the distance.

Fynnonau was once the property of the Morgans of Blaenbylan, who sold it to Captain Stephen Colby, R.N., uncle of the present proprietor, John Colby, Esq. It is an elegant modern house, erected from a design by Mr. Nash, and beautifully situated in groves and plantations; the grounds comprehend some romantic scenery.

Clyn is also a handsome residence pleasingly situated, and embellished with scenery of interesting character.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes of the whole parish have been commuted for £345, of which a sum of £265 is payable to the rector, who has also a glebe of forty acres, valued at £50 per annum; and the remaining £80 to Miss Jones. The church, called St. David's, is a small edifice, situated near the river, and not remarkable for any architectural features; it has been partly rebuilt of late: the churchyard has been thickly planted with trees, principally by T. Lewis, Esq.

There was a chapel of ease at Cîlvawr; but it has been in ruins for many years: the great and small

tithes of this part of the parish belonged formerly to W. O. Brigstocke, Esq., of Blaenpant, but are now the property of Miss Jones, having been purchased by her late brother, Morgan Jones, Esq., of the former gentleman. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists; a day school in connexion with the Church, supported by the neighbouring landowners; and three Sunday schools, connected with the dissenters. The room in which the day school is held is licensed as a chapel of ease. Dr. Erasmus Saunders, rector of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and author of "Short Illustrations of the Bible," and an excellent tract on the duties of families, was born at Pentre, in the parish.

Survey of South Wales Chuntries 1546 by Evan D Jones.

The parishes of Manordyvvy and Llanhilnell in the said county of Pembroke

1] The ij frechapelles of Killeboure and Llangolman

2] Founded to Fynde one Prest for euer And he to haue for his Salary by yere serteyn tithes and oblacions going out of xiiij Tenenentes scituate & being nigh the said ij Chappelles which oblacions doth Amounte to the somme of iiij.li

3] be no Parishe churches the frechapell of Killeboure is distant half a myle from the said Parishe Church of Manordyvvy, & yt. ther is ij.c howseling people in the same parishe. And the frechapell of Llangolman is distant half a myle from the said parish Church of Llanhilnell And that ther is abowt a hundred howseling People to the same Paryshe.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Cilfowyr (Free Chapel)

This chapel would appear to have been from 1394 to 1501 united with Llangolman (which was probably the old name for Capel Colman), as all the presentations are to the two benefices. The presentation of 2 May, 1394 was made by the king; but all the subsequent incumbents were

presented by a number of patrons, who were presumably freeholders of the district. In 1594 the chapel was in the queen's hands. *Owen Pem.*

Cilfowyr chapel

has now entirely disappeared, not a stone of the edifice being left to mark the site.

The field whereon it stood has been ploughed for years, but the position is known. The chapel was about 400 yard; from the new parish Church of Manordeifi, which was built in 1895. The present impropriator of the title of the chapelry of Cilfowyr, commuted at £60, is Mr. Arthur P. Saunders Davies, of Pentre. The chapel was probable abandoned about the year 1591 — *Owen's Pem.*, Pt. II., p. 297.

Cilvowyr Chapel

The turf covered wall footings set upon a platform upon gently sloping ground, represent a chapel mentioned in 1546. A bank defines the limits of the platform, hinting at a formal enclosure, or burial ground. (source Os495card; SN24SW4) J.Wiles 01.03.2002 RCAHMW

Libere Capelle de Kyleveweir.—Libere capelle ibidem ex donacione diversorum patronorum ibidem existentium hoc anno in manibus domini Regis percipiend' primos fructus ratione vacationis ejusdem tamen valet dare communibus annis iiij'i. Et quod David Howell clericus asserit se fore rectorem ejusdem. £4 Inde decima 8s. - *Valor Eccl.*

Lost Churches In Wales. Oct. 30, 1863.

To The Editor Of The Arch. Camb.

Sir,—For the information of an " Old Member," I herewith send you a list of several lost churches. In the parish of Clydey, Pembrokeshire, celebrated for its inscribed stones of an early Christian date, there exists on the farm of Plas yr bendy an oblong-square mound, the site of a lost chapel called " Cappel Mair" (St. Mary's Chapel). The ruins are covered with turf, but easily traced. The mother church of Clydey contains a very ancient monument to the memory of a family living at Cappel Mair, probably at Plas yr hendy.

In the adjoining parish of Manordify are the ruins of another chapel, called " Cilvowyr," the tithes of which now belong to a lay impropriator.

There is a large Baptist Chapel below the ruins.

The church of Castellau, near Clydey, is also in ruins, and has been so for more than a century : the tithes are inappropriate. There is a large Baptist Chapel at Blaenfos, within a short distance of the ruins of this parish church.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice was at an early date in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards came into the hands of the Crown.

Under the name of Ecclesia de Manordaun, this church was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s. 4d. for tenths to the king. - *Taxatio*.

Manerdeyby.—Ecclesia ibidem es presentacione dicte Regine at Eupra [i.e., Marchionisse Pembr'] unde Willelmus Clement est rector valet communibus axis £9. Jade decima 18s — *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'Livings remaining in Charge':- Manerdivy alias Maenor Deifi R. (St. David). The Prince of Wales. King's Books, £9, £90. Yearly tenths, 18s. — *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

The old church of Manordeifi is situated on low ground in the valleys of the Teifi, near the river and at the foot of the bank under the present rectory. Occasional services are still held there, but being in the least populous corner of the parish, a new parish church was built in 1895, about a mile from the rectory and near the cross-load on the way to Boncath. This church was opened in 1896.

In 1905 the Rev. D, Ambrose Jones, the present rector, restored the falling roof and walls of the old parish church, and in the course of the restoration two windows of Early English type, which had been plastered over and filled up with rough stones and clay, were discovered.

One of these windows – a small narrow one - was restored, but the other one - a fine double window - was not interfered with for special reasons.

In 1897 an iron church was erected at Abercych, a village in this parish.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments - The Parish Church dedicated to St David. (The “old Church”)

This building known locally as the “old Church” is but occasionally used for service, a new and

more conveniently situated parish church having been erected in 1899. The old church appears to date from about the period 1250>1300. It was restored early in the 18th century. In the course of a recent renovation two Early English windows were uncovered. One of these lights 21in by 17in splayed to 40in by 44in on the south side of the chancel was restored, but the other, described as a “fine double window” was not interfered with”for special reasons” (*Trans West Wales Society* p288). The building consists of a chancel 27 ½ ft by 16 ¾ ft and nave 38 ¾ ft by 20 ¾ ft, with a west porch and single bell cote. All the windows, except the last noted have wooden frames. In the north and south walls of the nave are two open fireplaces. The chancel and nave are rudely flagged. The font has a square bowl ornamented with quatrefoils. The basin chamfers off to a circular shaft having roll fillets, on a square base; it is probably coeval with the church –Visited 7th July 1915.

The old church of Manordeifi was taken on by the Friends of Friendless Churches in 2000, following its closure. It is listed Grade II* and survives as a rare example of an unaltered 'pre-ecclesiology' interior. The chancel and nave date from the 13th or 14th century, the west porch being slightly later. The building was modified in the 18th century, and retains fittings from that time including a full set of box pews, the easternmost with fireplaces to warm their occupants, the westernmost slightly raised and decorated with fluted columns.

The font is 13th century, and the bell, which was recently restored, dates from the late 15th century. Manordeifi also boasts several fine monuments - including one to Charles Colby who had the unfortunate distinction of having been killed by a tiger in India in 1852.

When in use the church would often be cut off by the overflowing Teifi river, and a coracle has been kept in the west porch to assist stranded worshippers.

Roof repaired 2011



St David's church, Manordeifi is a stone-built medieval church on an ancient site dedicated to St. David. It consists of a chancel and nave, with a stone gable-bellcote and porch at the west end and a later vestry on the north side of chancel. There are some 14th century Early-English mullioned windows in the chancel south wall and an early square-bowl font ornamented with quatrefoils. By 1899 a new church had been consecrated, built on a hill nearby clear of the flood plain, and the old church declined until its recent restoration in 1905 and again 1948-73. The box-pews remain; two which are taller with fluted columns at angles and plainer box-pews of various dates in between and then two larger pews fitted with fireplaces.

Sources: CADW listed buildings database; T.J. Hughes, *Wales's Best One Hundred Churches*, 2006.

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.

A modern recess in the outside of the 13c west tower contains a monument to the Lewis family. The nave and chancel are also 13c, but the one surviving old window is 15c. The north wall was rebuilt in the 19c.

Manordeifi New Church 1898

by Middleton, Prothero & Phillot of Cheltenham, paid for largely by the Colbys of Ffynone, and

Saunders-Davies of Pentre. The pulpit and font moved from the private chapel at Pentre.
RCAHMW, 13 November 2007.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J E Evans 1905

Manordeifi (S. David). — A very beautiful Elizabethan Chalice with its Paten cover, both pieces bearing the maker's mark only, The Chalice is larger than the Amroth specimen and almost as ornate as the Lawrenny cup. The dimensions are as follows : — height, 7 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 13 oz. 7 dwts. The upper band on the bowl is formed of interlaced and decorated strap-work enclosing the usual foliation, sprays being carried above and below each of the three limits of intersection. Within the lower band is inscribed "POCVLVM » ECCLESIE » DE » MANERDEVI ". The knop which has a fillet above and below equally divides the stem and is covered with intermittent lines. There are three bands of vertical line moulding, the first immediately beneath the bowl, the second and third on the base. The Paten cover is quite plain, measuring 4 in. in diameter, 1 in. high, and weighing 3 oz. 7 dwts.

The handle or foot has been well mended.

There is also a modern Paten of plated metal, 4 in. in diameter, and a glass Cruet with plated top.

Clergy CCED

Yonge, Thomas	1553	Rector
Glyn, William	1553	Rector
ap Howell, David	1553	Rector
ap John, Thomas Lloide	1560	Rector
Constantyne, William	1564	Rector
not given,	1571	Vac (Death)Rector
Bowen, Thomas	1571	Rector
Bowen , Jenkins	1623	Rector
Lloyd, Richard	1661	Rector
Philips, David	1680	Rector
Philipps, David	1680	(Institution) Rector
Phillipps, David	1680	(Institution) Rector

Lloyd, Johannes	1694	Curate	
Philipps, David	1714	Rector	
Lloyd, Johannes	1714	Curate	
Lloyd, Johannes	1717	Curate	
Jenkins, Johannes	1717	Rector	
Lloyd, Johannes	1720	Curate	
Tucker, Johannes	1721	(Institution)	Rector
Jenkins, Johannes	1721	Vac (resignation)	Rector
Tucker, Johannes	1728	(Resignation)	Rector
Rice, Audoenus	1729	(Institution)	Rector
Rice, James	1734	(Institution)	Rector
Rice, Owen	1734	Vac (Death)	Rector
Laugharn, William	1744	(Institution)	Rector
Price, James	1744	Vac (Death)	Rector
Laugharne, William	1757	Vac (Death)	Rector
Harries, William	1757	(Institution)	Rector
Jones , David	1773	Stipendiary Curate	
Holcombe , William	1788	Rector	
Bowen , Evan	1795	Stipendiary Curate	
Turnor , David	1797	(Institution)	Rector
Bird Allen , David	1800	(Institution)	Rector
Bowen , Evan	1801	Stipendiary Curate	
Bowen , Evan	1804	Curate	
Bird Allen , David	1804	Rector	
Jenkins , John	1806	Stipendiary Curate	
Jones , John	1813	Stipendiary Curate	
Allen , David Bird	1814	Rector	
Jones , James	1816	Stipendiary Curate	
Jones , James	1821	Stipendiary Curate	
Brigstocke , Augustus	1824	Stipendiary Curate	
Bird Allen , David	1832	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Blackwell , John	1832	(Institution)	Rector

St John Mission Church, Abercych

A cast-iron church, presented by [local?] gentry. Status (1993): disused.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Cilfowyr, in Cilfowyr [Baptists, 1716] Cilfowyr Baptist Chapel was built in 1716, enlarged in 1795, rebuilt in 1879 and a vestry added in 1897. The present chapel, dated 1879, is built in the Sub-Classical style of the gable entry type. RCAHMW, November 2010

Ramoth, Main St, Aberych [Baptists, 1827]. Ramoth Baptist Chapel was built in 1826 and rebuilt in 1868 in the Romanesque style with a gable entry plan. RCAHMW, November 2010

Capel Newydd Methodist Chapel was built in 1763, rebuilt in 1848 and a vestry added during the early twentieth century. The present chapel, dated 1848, was built in the Simple Round Headed style with a long-wall entry plan. Capel newydd is now Grade 2 Listed for its unaltered interior of 1848. RCAHMW, November 2010.- still open in 2006

Bryn Seion Independent chapel, Pontseli, Abercych Built 1831, renovated 1870 & enlarged 1889 Still open 1998

State of Education in Wales 1847

Manordievi

An agricultural area in which the labourers receive 7s per week on their own finding. There is a resident clergyman and resident land proprietor as well one farmer pays of over £100 per year. . £34 is annually subscribed for education. The majority of the parishioners could not read or write.-- Rev W Lloyd Manordivey Rectory.

Parish of Manordivey – Village School

I visited this school on the 3rd of February in company with the Rector. The room is licensed as a chapel of ease, and contains a pulbit and gallery. It is rather small for the number of scholars, especially as the gallery is not made use of; but on the whole is not a bad schoolroom.

This school , like that at Kilgerran is maintained by the neighbouring landowners, and the children

of the poor are educated in it gratis. The master and mistress receive 10s per annum for each scholar, and a guarantee that their income shall not be less than £34 per annum. I found present 29boys and 30 girls.

Nine read a portion of the 2nd chapter of genesis, all with tolerable ease. They were able to give Welsh translations of various English words proposed to them from the chapter. The master understands no Welsh.

Nine girls read the seventh chapter of St mark; did not know the meaning of “reject” [the Rector told me that their ordinary Welsh vocabulary would furnish no equivalent term]

Ten boys read the same chapter [it was the custom for them to read the second lesson of the following Sunday]

One child gave basic arithmetic answers with reference to money very readily.

The girls were taught sewing.

Newchapel School

This is a day school held in a chapel of the Calvinistic Methodists which is not in a good state of repair. The roof and several parts of the floor were very bad. The school is unsectarian. Some of the subscribers to the Manordivey day school occasionally subscribe for one or two children at this school. The furniture comprised a table, and seventeen benches, many of which are used by the scholars as desks, writing on their knees. The master has had long experience as teacher, and spoke English tolerably well.

Farmer's mechanics and labourers children were the scholars. They were not present to be examined, the master being unwell. – Visited 25th January 1847 Wm Morris Assistant.

Names connected with the Parish

Ambrose Jones D Rev -rector Manordeifi *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Clement Willelmus 1534 rector Manordeifi *Valor Eccl*

Howell David 1534 clericus Cilfowyr Manordeifi *Valor Eccl*

Hughes Hester 22 June 1829 Manordeifi Singlewoman Offence Concealing the birth of a female bastard child, Manordeifi *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jacob David Manordeifi Offence Aiding and abetting others to destroy a weir or dam on the Teifi, the ?prosecutor's Property, No indictment,, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Saunders Davies Arthur P of Pentre Cilfowyr Manordeifi *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Manerdivy Parish Hearth Tax

Powell John David	Manerdivy	h1
Morice David	Manerdivy	h4
William John	Manerdivy	h1
Lloyd Thomas	Manerdivy	h2
William Gwenllyan	Manerdivy	h1
James Abell	Manerdivy	h1
Morgan John	Manerdivy	h1
Phillip John	Manerdivy	h1
Jenkins John David	Manerdivy	h1
Lloyd Jennett	Manerdivy	h1
Thomas Llewhelin	Manerdivy	h2
David Katherine	Manerdivy	h1
Beavan James	Manerdivy	h1
John Thomas	Manerdivy	h1
Phillip John	Manerdivy	h2
Richard David	Manerdivy	h1
Jenkin Reynald esq	Manerdivy	h1
Beavan Robert	Manerdivy	h1
Vaughan Dorothy	Manerdivy	h1
William David	Manerdivy	h1
Burt Wenffrid	Manerdivy	h3
Llewhelin David	Manerdivy	h1
Rece John	Manerdivy	h1
Morgan John	Manerdivy	h1
Parry Thomas	Manerdivy	h3
Lloyd Richard	Manerdivy	h4
David George	Manerdivy	h1
Morgan Edward	Manerdivy	h1
Howell GwenLlean	Manerdivy	h1
Richard Thomas	Manerdivy	h1
Phillipps Hector esq	Manerdivy	h3

Thomas Griffith	Manerdivy	h1
David Anne	Manerdivy	h2
James Griffith	Manerdivy	p
Evan Rees Griffith	Manerdivy	p
Morgan David John	Manerdivy	p
David Evan	Manerdivy	p
John Thomas	Manerdivy	p
Lewis Katherine	Manerdivy	p
Evan Griffith	Manerdivy	p
Lloyd Griffith	Manerdivy	p
David Richard weaver	Manerdivy	p
Thomas John	Manerdivy	p
Thomas Morice	Manerdivy	p
John George	Manerdivy	p
Thomas John Thomas	Manerdivy	p
David John	Manerdivy	p
Beavan Evan ap	Manerdivy	p
Griffith Thomas	Manerdivy	p
Owen Rees ap	Manerdivy	p
John Rees ap	Manerdivy	p
Rees Morgan	Manerdivy	p
William Lewis	Manerdivy	p
John Vincent	Manerdivy	p
Thomas Thomas	Manerdivy	p
Morice Elizabeth	Manerdivy	p

Finds

Bronze Celt

In 1922, when ploughing a field on the farm of Penrallt coch, a looped and socketed bronze celt in good preservation was discovered. It is 3 ½ in long, is ornamented on either side with three parallel raised ridges, and has a rich lustrous patina. Now in the museum of the Carmarthen Antiquarian Society – seen 6th June 1923. RCAM

Sites of Interest

Manordeifi, Manordeifi

Built in mid 19th century as rectory. Late Georgian 2-storey colourwashed rubble elevations with plinth and stringcourse. A slated hipped roof with red brick stacks. 3-window front elevation with small paned sash windows. Main entrance has a 4-panel door with overlight.

Cadw.

Ffynonau Mansion; Ffynone, Newchapel

Ffynonau Mansion was built c.1790, and designed by John Nash. It is 2 storey with a Welsh slate roof. Alterations include a Doric Portico built c.1830 and new wings built 1904. The Nash interior is unspoiled. There is an attached stable with clock tower, cupola and weathercock.

The house is square plan of five-bays. The basic window spacings and 12-pane sashes remain.

Alterations were made to layout of ground floor interior, but Nash's design survives on the upper floor. There is fine Gothic plaster to the c.1830 entry and a fine cantilvered stone stair. The Edwardian plastered ceilings are in c.1700 style. The building is listed as one of Nash's early works, and one of the finest Edwardian works in Wales. Source CADW listed buildings database J Hill 22.10.2003

Ffynone, Garden, New Chapel

1. Private house and gardens, terracing fountains and woodland under active conservation and planting. Lodge, walled garden under separate occupation. Across an unclassified public road is woodland ride to waterfall, wooded valley and lake, kennels etc believed to be in separate ownership. Attributed to John Nash c 1792-4

2. This is a well-preserved mainly nineteenth century estate which include a fountain garden. It accompanies an important villa designed by John Nash during the 1790s. There are exceptionally fine terraced gardens and a long terrace and Italianate garden loggia, all designed by Inigo Thomas about 1904. The walled kitchen garden may be of the 1790s.

Park/gardens, shown OS County series (Pembroke. VII.11 1889), associated with house/villa a former plantation at High Park, 1.7km to the south, may be associated, as an 'eye-catcher', with the landscape setting for the house & grounds. J.Wiles 23.11.2004

3. This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire VII, sheet 11 (1906). Its main elements on that map include conservatory, pond, woodland with vista paths, woodland, walled garden, waterfall, well, kennels, pheasantry, saw-mill, parkland, lodge, heated wall, greenhouse, gazebo, covert and summerhouse. C.S.Briggs 17.10.2005
RCAHMW

Pentre Farmhouse And Cottage, Newchapel, Boncath

i] 2 storey building with a 5-window front elevation, hipped slate roof and brick stacks. Tetrastyle portico to the main entrance.

PE/Domestic/SN24SW.

CHN 25/02/2005 RCAHMW

ii] Estate farmhouse, situated to the west of Pentre Mansion, dating to the early 19th century. Both farmhouse and cottage were built of rubble stone, with hipped roofs and brick ridge stacks.

The farmhouse, which faces south, has a six-bay front, with stone voussoirs.

The cottage, which faces west, is double-fronted.

Source: Cadw Listed Buildings Database, No. 15140 L. Moore, RCAHMW, 30th May 2012

A range of farm buildings, remodelled in the late 19th century for the Saunders-Davies family.

Situated to the west of Pentre Mansion, the buildings range around all four sides of a farm-court.

The site also includes a central farmyard building.

The buildings are all listed: see Cadw Listed Buildings Database, No's. 15141, 15142, 15143, 15144, and 15145 for details.

L. Moore, RCAHMW, 30th May 2012

Pentre Mansion House

It is claimed that Pentre Mansion House dates from the 1500s, although the present property dates to the Georgian and Victorian periods. Constructed of solid dressed stone, under a slated roof, with moulded plasterwork and a stained glass window bearing family mottos, the house stands in 6.5 acres of landscaped gardens and grounds.

Originally owned by the Saunders-Davies family; the house has more recently been used as a school, and a country-house hotel.

Source: Sale catalogues, catalogued in the 'Additional Information' collection.

L. Moore, RCAHMW, 30th May 2012

Pentre Mansion Garden

Elaborate estate with wide range of features due W of Abercych. Unusual features include Chapel attached to house, extensive terracing and possible Ha Ha. GH 1997

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Cardiganshire XLIV, sheet 3 (1906). Its main elements on that map include chapel, woodland, walled garden, saw-pit, pump, woodland with vista paths, conservatory, pond, parkland, lodge, haw haw, carriage drive, covert and terrace. C.S.Briggs 17.10.2005 RCAHMW

Abercych Mill; Forge-Cych Corn Mill; Fforch-Cych Corn Mill; Forge-Cych Mill; Fforch-Cych Mill, Abercych

Former water powered corn mill, supplied by a 730m long leat from a weir across the Afon Cych. A subsidiary leat, 110m long, may have provided water to the adjacent Woollen Factory

B.A.Malaws, 14 June 2004. RCAHMW

Earthworks at Castel Maelgwyn

About half a mile east of Castle Maelgwyn House are faint traces of an earthwork of oval form, but the site has been extensively disturbed by quarrying as to permit of no further description – Visited 7th July 1915. RCAM

Castell Malgwyn Fenton Tours 1810

“The house of Castle Maelgwn is an elegant modern building, affording a suite of handsome apartments and most commodious offices, and is pleasingly situated on a beautiful projecting slope, lying between the navigable river Teivy on the one side, and a retired pastoral stream that murmurs through a most romantic valley diversified with rock and wood on the other. The intermediate space as well as the whole of this valley, forms a pleasure ground in design and arrangement of which, the greatest taste is displayed. Below the house, between the Teivy, stood very extensive iron and tin works, that the present proprietor had taken down; by the removal of which, the banks of this

beautiful river have reasserted their original character”.

Castell Malgwyn Bridge

was built by Sir Benjamin Hammet in 1799 to carry the Llechryd-Boncarth road over a newly built (1772) canal which supplied power to the Castell Malgwyn Tinplate Works. It is a shallow-arched rubble stone bridge with a cut stone arch. On either side are cast iron keystones with Sir Benjamin's crest (castle and crossed cannons motif), with on the east side 'Castle Malgwyn Bridge 1799' and on the west 'Sir Benjn Hammet 1799'

Castell Malgwyn Tinplate Works

1. "An extensive manufactory of tin plates, which was formerly carried on, has for some years been entirely discontinued, and the buildings have been demolished."

Source: Samuel Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1833.

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 19 June 2006.

2. The exact date of the establishment of the Tinplate Works at Castell Malgwyn is unclear with the most reliable source noting that they were first established in 1771 by the Penygored Company (Walter Davies). In 1791 the works were purchased by Sir Benjamin Hammet who set about creating an estate which overlooked the works and was centred upon a house surrounding which were gardens and pleasure grounds . By the time of Fenton's visit to Castell Malgwyn in 1810 the works had been 'taken down'; however in the short time that it operated they were noted as being one of the largest in the 'Kingdom', second only to the works at Melingriffith in Glamorgan.

The main reason for establishing the works here appears to have been due to the plentiful supply of charcoal. Another crucial factor would also have been the River Teifi which was used to both power the works and to transport products to and from the major seaport at Cardigan at the mouth of the river.

Very little survives of the Castell Malgwyn works, the complex has been comprehensively demolished with the site landscaped and in-part, built over. The core of the complex was situated adjacent to the River Teifi to the west of Castell Malgwyn House , now a hotel. It covered an area roughly 150m north-south by 40m east west, with a 4m high slab- built retaining wall and near vertical rock face defining much of the eastern boundary of the complex.

RCAHMW carried out a detailed survey and interpretation of the tinplate works in March 2006 and has written a report documenting its history and detailing all surviving structures as well as surmising the likely layout of the works.

Louise Barker, RCAHMW, 11 July 2006

Castell Malgwyn Garden;

This is an intricate and highly picturesque landscape dating mainly to about 1795-1811. Some work was carried out on the grounds by one of the few Welsh professional landscapers of the period, Charles Price of Llechryd. Its setting is one of extreme beauty and picturesque quality, with the contrasting valleys of the Teifi and Morgenau included in the grounds. The walks laid out in these valleys are a rare survival and can be compared with Piercefield, and Hafod. This site has other landscaping features of interest, including the remains of a detached ornamental garden with a large fountain. There is a D-shaped walled kitchen garden. CSB

It is noteworthy that the riverside paths are still in use. Only the footbridge marked on the First Ed 25 inch plan of 1888 was lost between then and 1906. C.S.Briggs 17.10.2005 RCAHMW

Castell Malgwyn Farm Garden,

Elaborate ovoid gardens with ponds and fountains. Associated with Castle Malgwyn.

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Cardiganshire XXXVIII, sheet 14 (1906). Its main elements on that map include greenhouse, fountain, isolated geometric copses, orchard, parkland, parterres, a possible sundial, walled garden and a heated wall.

This is the home farm and kitchen garden nucleus of the Castle Malgwyn estate. It had an unusual shaped kitchen garden with rounded top end and with a smaller frames yard of similar design.

C.S.Briggs 17.10. 2005 RCAHMW

Clynfiew Garden;Clynfyw

Not CADW listed.

19th century mansion in pleasure gardens the outlines of which survive with a walled kitchen garden at some distance on the south-facing slopes of a wooded valley. Terracing and glasshouses in succession from the late 18th century to the mid 20th century.

16C - 17C Lloyd family

1684 Purchased by David Llewelyn of Penalltuch, Clydey.

1712 Mansion pulled down and new one built.

Llewellyn Davies

Owen Davies (Official of Westminster Abbey)

1750 Valuation. "mansion well built of stone - slate roof - good orchards and springs near thereunto".

1753 Purchased by Thomas Lewis of Llwyngravis, Cardiganshire. The Lewis family were iron workers originally from the Narberth area successively at Blackpool Mill, Coedmore and Abercych.

1850 New mansion 100 yards further south on a more open site, the western single story wing was later built up to match the rest.

The Lewis family later took the Bowen surname in order to receive an inheritance.

1872 (County Families - Nicholas) Mjr Henry Lewis

1923 (Kelly's) Thomas Edward Lewis Bowen JP

The low wing has since been built up to match the main part.

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire VII, sheet 7. Its main elements on that map include include carriage drive, parkland, saw-pit, pond, lawns, quadrangular enclosure, greenhouse, walk, walled garden, orchard. C.S.Briggs 17.10.2005

Penrith

Topographical Dictionary of Wales Penrieth (Pen-Rhŷdd) 1839 Lewis

PENRIETH (PEN-RHŶDD), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Cardigan; containing, with the hamlet of Castellán, 390 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a mountainous district in the north-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land which, though light and poor, is inclosed and cultivated, and a considerable tract of uninclosed moor not susceptible of profitable culture: the total area is 2300 acres. Vrenni Vawr, which, with only one exception, is the highest mountain in the county, is comprehended within the limits of the parish. The surrounding scenery is bold and striking, but contains few features of picturesque beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; present net income, £100: the tithes have been commuted for £107, of which £71 are payable to the rector, and £36 to Lord Milford, the impropiator of Castellán. The church, dedicated to St. Cristiolus, is not remarkable for any architectural peculiarities. In the hamlet of Castellán is a chapel; it is now in ruins, but the incumbent receives one guinea per annum from the impropiator on account of the chapel. A substantial school-house was built by the late rector, the Rev. John Jones, which is used both for a day and Sunday school.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Cristiolus Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

This church was rebuilt in the year 1841 and restored in 1911. It contains nothing of archaeological interest. The bowl of the old font, now used to catch the rain water at the south east corner of the building, has an external diameter of 25in and a internal of 21in, and is 7in deep chamfered off to the pillar. It is quite plain and has been whitewashed –Visited 10th September 1914.

A survey by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2011 describes the present churchyard

as "...suboval/subrectangular, now poorly defined..." and the church as "...small, comprising chancel, nave and west porch. It is now in private hands...".

The church was described in about 2012 as abandoned

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Church St Christiolus

This benefice seems to have been originally in the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke, by 1594 it had come into the hands of the Crown.

Penrith. - Ecclesia ibidem ex presentacione dicte domine Regine. unde Thomas ap Richard est rector valet communibus annis £4. Inde decima 8s. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings discharged":- Penreth alias Penrydd R. The Prince of Wales. Kings Books, £4 Clear yearly value, £18, £30 - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

In the parish of Penrieth is the site of the **old church or free chapel of Castellán**, which was granted

about the year 1195 by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, to the Knights Hospitallers at Slebech. - *Anselms Confirm. Charter.*

Described as the church of Castelthan, it was assessed in 1291 at 10s. - *Taxatio.* In 1535-6 it appears under the name of Castellán Chapel in the list of churches appropriated to the preceptory of Slebech, when it seems valued at 13s. 4d. per annum. - *Valor Eccl.*

In 1591 it was in the hands of the King and was described as a free chapel. - *Owens Pem.*

So far as is known there is no record of the names of any early incumbents of Castellán, the earliest reference being in 1709, when Evan Evans is stated in the Visitation Book to have been rector of Penrieth with Castellán. It appears, however that the chapel was served by a curate about the year 1591. But few traces are now left of what must at one time have been a flourishing church with a burial ground for a large district. **Castellán chapel** was apparently abandoned prior to 1721.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans

Penrith (S. Christiolus). — An Elizabethan Chalice and its Paten cover differing in some details from the Amroth type.

There are no hall marks but the date "1574" is engraved on the foot of the paten cover within a band of decorated strap-work. The chalice measures 6 in. in height ; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts. The upper band on the bowl is of interlaced strap-work and encloses the conventional foliation, a spray appearing above and below each of the four points of intersection. Within the lower band is inscribed " POCVLVM ECLESIE DE PENRETH " with leaf ornament between each word. There are no reed mouldings. The knop which has a fillet

above and below divides the stem equally. The Paten cover is 3 in. in diam., 1in. high, .

There is also a pewter Plate 8 in. in diameter, with four marks on the rim, viz. T C ;

a fleui-de-lys; a (?) griffin rampant; [?]- Beneath is another stamp, the name thomas and a rose & crown being alone legible.

Clergy

Vaughan, Jacobus		Curate
Vaughan , Maurice	1633	Rector
Jones, Howellus	1669	Rector
Jones, Howellum	1669	Rector
Prichard, Gulielmus	1683	Rector
Jones, Hoellus	1692	Rector
Evans, Evanus	1709	Rector
Jones, Griffinus	1709	Curate
Evans, Evanus	1709	Rector
Evans, Evanus	1714	Rector
Price, David	1714	Curate
Lloyd, David	1716	Curate
Evans, Evanus	1717	Rector
Lewis, David	1717	Curate
Jones, Johannes	1720	Curate
Evans, Evanus	1720	Rector
Evans, Benjaminus	1725	Curate
Brock, Georgius	1732	Rector
Brock, George	1756	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Rector
Davies, John	1756	Rector
Davies , Owen	1765	Stipendiary Curate
Jones , David	1768	Curate
Bowen , Paul	1769	Rector
Bowen , Samuel	1769	Rector
Davies , John	1769	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Evans , Daniel	1786	Rector
Jones , Evan	1788	Curate

Evans , David	1793	Curate
Evans , Daniel	1793	Curate
Davies , David	1797	Rector
Davies , David	1804	Rector
Jones , James	1818	Stipendiary Curate
Jones , John	1821	Rector
Davies , David	1821	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Williams , John	1825	Stipendiary Curate

Nonconformist Chapels:

Blaenffos, in Blaenffos village [Baptists, 1785]. Built 1765, restored 1805 and/or rebuilt 1807; rebuilt as the present chapel 1855. Still open 1998

State of Education in Wales 1847

Penrith

An agricultural parish in which labourers receive 6s per week on their own finding. There is no resident clergy nor landed proprietor but 3 farmers pay over £100 each per annum in rent. Some of the parishioners could read but not write-- Rev Hugh Howell, Rector of Penrith Newcastle Emlyn

Parish of Penrith –Village school.

The schoolhouse stands in the churchyard and was erected at the sole expense of the late Rector, the Rev John Jones. It is a substantial building, and in good repair, with the exception of the windows.

It contained only three small tables and ten benches. There were no maps.

The Rev Hugh Howell, the present Rector, gives £8 and the Rev W James of Capel Colman £1 annually towards the education of the poor of the parish. The master could not speak English correctly. The scholars are the children of farmers, mechanics and labourers.

The 2nd chapter of the first Epistle of St John was read but very imperfectly; and few answers could be had respecting it, partly in Welsh and partly in English; chiefly the former.

There were none present learning arithmetic, and with the exception on the writing in one copy book there was very little to praise about the school Wm Morris Assistant 26th January 1847.

Sites of Interest Penrith (Penrhudd)

A group of sepulchral tumuli occupies the culminating point of the Prescelly range known as Y Frenni Fawr. Three of the mounds stand in a row on the boundary line of the parishes of Penrhudd and Llanfihangel Penbedw while a fourth is just within the parish of Castellau. From external appearance only one appears to have escaped disturbance. Fenton (*tour p 509*) gave them his attention, and his unfortunate methods of operation are only too sadly evident today

The mound to the north west of the Castellans apparently undisturbed; it is 150 ft in base circumferenced, almost 10ft high and is grass grown.

60 ft to the north west the next one has a base circumference of 195 ft and is 5 to 6ft high and grass grown . It has been opened from the top.

About 150ft to the north west is another. In the like manner opened from the summit; its base circumference is 135 ft present height 4ft –Visited 10th September 1914.

Ffynnon ddwysant

A cottage of this name about 50yds south east of the parish church where are two wells. “A woman living in the cottage known as Ffynnon Ddwysant, informed us that the holy well was not her cottage well, but a spring that rose in a cornfield just over the way to the south of the road, and the name “Two Saints” was derived from “Ddwy fenydda” (two good or holy women) who had lived there by the well” (*Pem Arch Survey*). Apart from this tradition the springs do not call for notice –Visited 10th September 1914

Castellan

A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1849.

CASTELLAN, a chapelry, in the parish of Penrith, union of Newcastle-Emlyn, hundred of Kilgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Cardigan; containing 141 inhabitants. It forms an extensive portion of the parish, and is situated at the northern foot of the Vrenni-Vawr mountain, the second in height in the county. The chapel is in ruins, but the incumbent of the parish receives an annual payment of a guinea from Lord Milford, the impropiator. There is a small place of worship for Baptists, on the borders of this chapelry and the parish of Llanvihangel Penbedw.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments – Ruined Church

The ruins of the chapel of Castellan which was annexed to the parish of Penrhudd, stand remote from any habitation nearly 600ft above sea level. They show a building 26ft by 17ft. A fragment of walling about 5ft in height marks the east end of the little church –Visited 20th August 1915.

Note – The chapel of Castellan was granted by William Marshal Earl of Pembroke to the Knights Hospitallers of Slebech, and is returned in the Valor Ecclesiasticus as paying 13s 4d per annum thereto. Soon after the dissolution of the monasteries it was annexed to Penrhudd.

In 1685 the rector and churchwardens of “Penrith and Castellan” presented “the chappell of Castellan to be out of repair..... The beer[bier] belonging to the said chappell was stolen about 28years last past, but by whom we cannot tell” (*MS Presentment, Diocesan Register*)

Oct. 30, 1863. Lost Churches In Wales.

To The Editor Of The Arch. Camb.

The church of Castellau, near Clydey, is also in ruins, and has been so for more than a century : the tithes are improprieate.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter (1994).

Not much of this building stands above the foundations.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire JT Evans 1905

Castellan (S.). — A ruined Chapelry in the parish of Penrieth. The following is a copy of an interesting document in the possession of E. Lewis-Bowen, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Castellan which shews how the holy vessels (which are in an excellent state of preservation) came to be deposited at Clynfiew ; —

" LORDSHIP and MANOR of CASTELLAN.— AT a COURT LEET and View of Frankpledge with the

COURT BARON of WILLIAM HENRY LEWIS Esquire LORD of the said MANOR, held there on the

36th day of May in the seventeenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign LADY VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland QUEEN Defender of the Faith &c. and in the year of our Lord 1854.

BEFORE Asa Johnes Evans Steward there, and there duly Sworn before the said Lord. The Bailiff William Jones appeared. THE JURORS for our Lady the Queen, Thomas Marsden Foreman, David Morgan, William James, John Owens, Daniel Luke, David Jones, James Jenkins, William Evans, John Richards, Thomas Thomas, Abraham Davies. John Thomas SWORN.

THE JURORS aforesaid upon their Oath present, that, after solemn deliberation they are of Opinion it would be highly desirable and proper, that the Ancient SILVER CHALICE belonging to the Chapelry of Castellan, should be deposited in some suitable place for safe Custody and

preservation ; and they request Mr. David Morgan of Moifa, the only Freehold Tenant of the said Lordship within the said Manor, to convey the said Valuable relict bearing the Inscription ;— " POCVLVM CAPELLE DE CASTELLAN " to the said William Henry Lewis, with the Humble prayer of the said Homage, that he be graciously pleased to allow the same to be deposited in some convenient place at his mansion at CLYNFIEW ; and report the result at the next Court. EXTRACTED from the Record of the said Court by Asa J, Evans, Steward."

The "said Valuable relic" is a beautiful little Elizabethan Chalice with its Paten cover Like those belonging to the mother church of Penrieth, they bear no hall marks and are apparently the work of a provincial silversmith. The cover of the latter cup however is inscribed 1574 and probably both chalices were procured in the same year. The Castellan cup is of more elaborate workmanship than that at Penrieth. It measures 5 in. in height ; decoration of this cup corresponds with the Amroth example except that the knop on the stem carries no hyphen marks. Within the lower band on the bowl is engraved "** POCVLVM * CAPELLE * DE « CASTELLAN". The Paten cover is quite plain weighs 3 oz.

Castellan Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Jenkins Richard	Castellan	h1
Morgan Susan	Castellan	h1
Phillip David	Castellan	h1
Jenkin John Rees	Castellan	h1
Morgan David	Castellan	h1
Thomas Nicholas	Castellan	h1
John Phillip	Castellan	h1
John Lewis	Castellan	h1
Bevan Thomas	Castellan	h1
Griffith John David	Castellan	h1
Phillip GwenLlian	Castellan	h1
George Rees	Castellan	h1
Thomas David	Castellan	h1
Rees Albert	Castellan	h1
Griffith John	Castellan	h1
Griffith David	Castellan	h1
Evan David	Castellan	p
James John Griffith	Castellan	p
John Evan	Castellan	p
Phillip Morice	Castellan	p
Rouland John	Castellan	p
Morice David	Castellan	p
Richard Richard ap	Castellan	p
Evan Thomas ap	Castellan	p

Owen Hugh John ap	Castellan	p
William James	Castellan	p
David Alice widow	Castellan	p
David William	Castellan	p

Sites of Interest

Frenni Fawr Tumulus

This tumulus is placed on the summit of Y Frenni Fawr, at an altitude of 1204 ft above sea level.

The meeting place of the parishes of castellan, Llanfihangel Tenbedw and Penrhudd. It was opened by Fenton, whose account is as follows :--

We made a large section, and had not penetrated above 2ft from the summit before we discovered marks of cremation, generally and infallible criterion of the sepulchral character. Within another foot and a half of the surface we came to several flat stones tilted over each other, which induced us to dig more cautiously. Having remaooved the earth from about them, we found a receptacle of the size and shape of a common oven two feet in diameter, and as much in depth; being opened, it was found full of water; there was a course flag at the bottom and stones of similar sort lined the sides. After ladling out the water we came to fragments of a large urn of very rude pottery, and half burned bones in a thisk black sediment, seemingly of decomposed charcoal, which was most carefully searched in hopes of containing beads, amulets, bone utensils, arrowheads or other relics but nothing of the kind was discovered (*Tour 508*)

The mound is now 5ft high and 180 ft in circumference –Visited 10th September 1914.

